

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Austria	12.5	Kenya	2.26
Belgium	20.3	Lebanon	2.26
Denmark	2.50	Luxembourg	2.26
Egypt	10.0	Malta	2.26
Finland	2.50	Netherlands	1.50
France	2.50	Nigeria	2.26
Germany	1.50	Portugal	2.26
Greece	2.00	Spain	2.26
Great Britain	2.00	Sweden	2.26
India	2.00	Switzerland	1.70
Iran	2.00	Turkey	2.26
Italy	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
Japan	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
South Korea	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
Soviet Union	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
Taiwan	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
Thailand	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
U.S.	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
U.S.S.R.	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26
Yugoslavia	2.00	U.S. Military	2.26

No. 29,578

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The West Abstains In Censure by UN Of Smith Accord

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 15.—The Security Council ended seven days of debate yesterday by adopting an African-sponsored resolution calling the internal agreement reached in Salisbury to transfer Rhodesia from minority white to majority black government both "illegal and unacceptable."

The five Western members of the council abstained, but the 10 other members approved the resolution.

Britain, the former colonial administrator of Rhodesia, earlier threatened to veto the measure. But a British spokesman later said that the solid abstention by the West was a sufficient show of dissatisfaction. British Ambassador Ivor Richard pledged to the council that London would resume efforts to bring all factions of the Rhodesian conflict together to negotiate a settlement.

George Shindike's spokesman for the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement fighting the white minority regime in Rhodesia, called the action a "victory for justice." Mr. Shindike warned, however, that the two leaders of the movement, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, will refuse to join any talks based on the internal agreement.

U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young, who also had said that he would veto a "strong condemnation" of the internal agreement, said that the seven sponsors of the resolution had softened its terms sufficiently for him to abstain. The final version declared that the agreement, signed 10 days ago in Salisbury by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders, is "illegal and unacceptable" and it condemns "attempts and maneuvers" by the white minority to retain power.

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, March 15 (NYT).

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Israel Routs the PLO, Holds Zone; Cairo Terms Invasion 'Genocide'

Egypt Says Peace Efforts Will Continue

CAIRO, March 15 (UPI).

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Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman (right) and Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur during their press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday. They explained the objectives of the Israeli army's offensive against Palestinian bases.

'We Have Not Called for a Halt,' Vance Says

U.S. Reacts Mildly to Israeli Invasion of Southern Lebanon

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Civilians Reported Injured

Many Lebanese Flee to North Under Air, Artillery Attacks

From Wire Dispatches
TYRE, Lebanon, March 15.—Palestinian and Lebanese families were fleeing today from the population centers in southern Lebanon, which were bombarded by Israeli planes, gunboats and artillery.

"We're going north, anywhere, to get away from the shelling," Lebanese farmer Mohammed Ahmed Al-Mohammed said as he and his family of 12 set out on foot along the Tyre-Nabatieh road carrying only small bundles of blankets and clothing.

While young Lebanese and Palestinian guerrillas in the towns and villages spoke of their "fierce resistance," it was clear that they were retreating in the face of the heavy Israeli odds.

"We are not going to let our selves be annihilated," a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization southern military command at Sidon declared. "We cannot destroy the Israeli forces but we can inflict as many casualties as possible and then make a tactical withdrawal."

The Palestinian military spokesman confirmed reports that the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces had lost their principal positions in the border area: Khiam, Ebel es-Saql, Taibe in the east, Bint Jubail and Maroun al Ras in the center, and Naqurah and Alms ash Shab in the southwest.

The port city of Tyre was a prime target of the Israeli raids because it has served as the main port of entry for the guerrillas' arms supplies. Many victims of the attack, however, were said to be civilians.

In the Lebanese government hospital visitors saw three children brought in from the shelling of the city this morning. A hospital employee said that there were other known civilian casualties but it was difficult to transport them while the firing continued.

Israeli Attack Is Deplored

(Continued from Page 1)
taken are those who believe that the Middle East crisis can be resolved with the aid of Washington. He too implicated the United States in the Israeli invasion.

Britain said it viewed Israel's attack on Lebanon with "deep concern." The Foreign Office said "there has already been tragedy and bloodshed enough. The tragic events of recent days underline the need for increased efforts to bring about a peace settlement."

An Italian Foreign Ministry statement described Israel's action as "a deplorable initiative on the territory of a sovereign state and member of the United Nations."

Sweden appealed to Israeli leaders to suspend the attack. "To meet violence with violence does not only cause additional human suffering, but does also render the peace efforts more difficult," Foreign Minister Karin Soder said.

Norway said that "the brutal terrorist action in Israel, last weekend and the Israeli attack in southern Lebanon today represent a deplorable new development."

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said: "We must register our regret that all the recommendations and pleas to the Israeli government from all over the world not to carry out reprisals for last Saturday's inhuman slaughter... have come to nothing."

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim deplored the "violation of the boundaries of a sovereign state." He appealed to all sides to avoid any escalation of the fighting.

Next door, in the Palestine Red Crescent Clinic, a doctor said that 25 civilians had been brought in with shell injuries since the operation was launched at midnight. The wounded came mostly from Tyre and the Palestinian refugee camp of Rachadiye and nearly half were Lebanese, the doctor said.

A communiqué issued later by the command of the Arab peace-keeping force said that Syria placed its air defense capabilities at the disposal of the force. The request was made "in view of the continuation of the operations by Israeli forces and the possibility of a recurrence of the strafing of civilian concentrations," the communiqué said.

Syrian troops are on guard in the airport area and around the Palestinian camps. Syria provides 30,000 soldiers and about 300 tanks, forming the backbone of the Arab peace-keeping force, which came here 18 months ago to police the truce that ended two years of Lebanese civil war.

The Syrians, however, remained outside the Israeli border region to avoid friction with the Israelis. They were reportedly not involved in today's fighting. But the Syrian government took action at the diplomatic level. The U.S., British, Soviet, Chinese and French ambassadors were summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Damascus and handed a formal request to the big powers to take steps to stop the Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, according to the state-controlled Damascus radio.

The ambassadors represent the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Syria also asked that the powers see to it that Israeli troops are withdrawn from Lebanon promptly, the radio said.

Analysts said that Syria is in an embarrassing position. If it takes against the Israelis it may risk an all-out confrontation and a possible Middle East war. If it does not, it risks discrediting its position as the leader of the Arab confrontation states and the champion of the Palestinian cause, the analysts said.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad consulted by telephone with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, while other Syrian officials were in contact with leaders of the PLO.

Mr. Sarkis has sent a message to the U.S. government accusing the Israelis of responsibility for not allowing the peace-keeping forces to go to southern Lebanon. Meanwhile, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the PLO, issued an urgent appeal for help to Arab kings and presidents.

Palestinian sources indicated dissatisfaction with what they called the Arab attitude of indifference over the Israeli attack. A source said that if Arab aid is not forthcoming it will be sought elsewhere. He declared: "We will turn south Lebanon into another Golan if need be."

Soviet and Cuban assistance in the Golan war helped tip the scales in favor of the Ethiopians against the Somalis.

UN Protest
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 15 (AP)—Lebanon protested to the United Nations against the invasion, disclaimed responsibility for Saturday's Palestinian raid into Israel that prompted it and reserved the right to ask for a Security Council meeting on the invasion.

Lebanese Ambassador to the UN Ghassan Tueni, in a letter he handed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, accused Israel of "naked aggression." He said that Lebanon "vehemently deplores this aggression and protests strongly against it."

However, he said that Lebanon had no connection with the commando operation on the road near Tel Aviv "or with any other commando operations."



FRONT LINE VISIT—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman (center) arriving at the Lebanese border as Israeli troops continued their advance against Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

Israel Routs Guerrillas, Holds Lebanese Zone

(Continued from Page 1)
under the Arab peace-keeping force installed there when the Lebanese civil war ended.

Gen. Gur and Mr. Weizman emphasized at their press conference that the Israeli objective in Lebanon was a limited one and there was no disposition to battle Syrian forces. Israelis and diplomats here are worried about the Syrian response.

"I do hope that Syria will understand that this is a limited action in south Lebanon," Mr. Weizman said. "I do hope that the government of Lebanon understands that this is a preventive action."

"We hope the Syrians will understand," Gen. Gur said.

Casualties Unspecified
Neither Gen. Gur nor Mr. Weizman would be specific about how many Israelis were engaged in the attack, or on the extent of casualties.

Reports placed the combined Israeli force at as high as 20,000. Israeli military officials estimated that there were as many as 5,000 Palestinian guerrillas in the enclaves abutting the Israeli border which have been used to stage terrorist attacks on Israel.

"The operation is a big one," Mr. Weizman said. "This is not a repeat operation in the usual sense. This operation comes—and I believe it will succeed—to destroy and uproot, as far as possible, terrorist concentrations in southern Lebanon."

Mr. Weizman said that the Israelis had taken "a number" of PLO prisoners. "We had a few casualties, they have more," the defense minister said.

Border Strongholds
According to a map provided by the army, the main border strongholds besieged by the Israeli forces were Bin Nakura, near the Mediterranean sea, Farun, Bint Jubail, Maroun al-Ras, Tel Beh, Khiam and Ebel es-Saql.

Gen. Gur said that during the night attacks "we used mainly infantry forces, with air, naval, armor and engineering corps support. Toward morning the operation took on a more mobile aspect, with combined infantry and armor forces, again with artillery and air support and with naval forces operating along the coast."

Most of the PLO bases had been secured, Gen. Gur said, "and we are now conducting the mop-up work. And then we will link up all of the enclaves, so that there will be a security belt along the entire length of the border—it is a border of 100 kilometers."

This evening there were reports of pockets of resistance along the border, in areas like Arakib where the terrain was rugged, but the Israelis were confident about overcoming them.

For more than a year, the Israelis have been providing the

Lebanese Christians with arms and military support in their running battles with the Palestinians. Asked if the Christian militias played a role in today's attacks, Mr. Weizman said: "The Christians are there, they are armed and they have their part in what has to be done in a place which is, in the end, their own country, their settlements, their villages, their land."

On the Israeli side of the border, residents spent the night and most of the day in bomb shelters and were to do so again tonight. A few rockets fired by Palestinian guerrillas landed in Israeli border communities but the army reported that no damage was done.

In the militant Palestinian Arab town of Nabhus on the occupied West Bank, there were reports of youths stoning Israeli military vehicles. There were student protests also in the West Bank towns of Hachoul, Jenin and Ramallah. The Israeli attack was expected but few thought it would come during the night. During the weekend, reports from Lebanon said that the Israeli military presence along the northern border had been intensified. Two days ago, Mr. Begin told parliament that the country must "cut off the evil arm" of the PLO.

Officials here said tonight there were no indications that Syrian troops had moved south of the Litani River. Israel has said the Arab peace-keeping force must not cross it without risking a retaliatory move by Israel.

These aggressive statements

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Mr. Kamel said that the Israeli aggression was a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, and pointed out to the "gravity" of statements made by the Israeli chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, that Israel was planning to set up a "security belt" on Lebanon soil.

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"These aggressive statements

Egypt Says Israel Attempts Genocide of the Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)
intervention by the United Nations.

"The wide-scale Israeli aggression on Lebanon, by land, air and sea, constitutes a grave violation of the UN Charter and another obstacle in the way of realizing a just and durable peace," Mr. Kamel said.

He added that the Israeli aggression was a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, and pointed out to the "gravity" of statements made by the Israeli chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, that Israel was planning to set up a "security belt" on Lebanon soil.

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Despite Pledge to Reconsider Policy

Japan Decides to Keep Ban On Refugees From Vietnam

By Andrew H. Malcolm

KAMAKURA, Japan, March 15 (NYT)—Prodded by the United States and the UN High Commission for Refugees, Japan decided late last summer to reconsider its highly restrictive policy on accepting Vietnamese refugees who are picked up at sea by ships bound for Japan.

Six months later, interviews with government officials and refugee workers here reveal that Japan has decided not to change its policy toward these "boat people." They will still be forbidden to settle permanently.

And before freer captains can bring in refugees to Japan, they will still be required to obtain a written guarantee from their home government assuming responsibility for resettling the refugees elsewhere. Japanese ships arriving with refugees must get the guarantee from the UN commission.

This time-consuming and costly process has made many captains reluctant to pick up the refugees, leaving many to an uncertain fate at sea.

No Prospect for Change
In a speech Sept. 13 in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Ichiro Hayakawa promised "an appreciable measure" concerning the acceptance of refugees by Japan. But Katsuyoshi Yamano, chief of the immigration bureau's entry division, said this week that "there is no change. And we don't have any prospect for change."

Japanese officials have expressed surprise at criticism of these policies. They maintain that immigration is not part of the Japanese tradition or social structure and is not possible because of the crowded conditions of this island of 113 million. There are now 389 Vietnamese refugees in Japan, and 864 have left, primarily for the United States.

The Japanese government has declined to support to refugee operations in Japan directly. But money for food comes from the UN commission, to which Japan donated \$60,000 this fiscal year.

Housing is provided privately at 15 locations, mainly by churches, and clothing has come from the Salvation Army, religious groups and schools for foreigners.

Japan's policies have drawn increasingly bitter comments from relief workers here who see Asia's most affluent nation setting a standard of what is acceptable for other Asian lands. Despite a reported crackdown

on the Vietnamese, the number of refugees who have been admitted in 1978 and 1979 is still less than the number who were admitted in the 1960s under that authority, and 172,000 Indochinese since 1975—22,000 by Mr. Bell himself at State Department urging.

Administration Pressed
Mr. Bell's view is said to be shared by Mr. Silberg, who has been pressing the administration to adopt legislation that he has proposed on refugees and by Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

An aide to Mr. Bell said that he was "sensitive" to the feeling on Capitol Hill and agrees that the wording of the Immigration Act of 1953 bans widespread use of the authority.

Mr. Vance's comments on the "boat people" referred to the 1,500 Vietnamese who are fleeing each month by boat. At present, about 6,000 of them are awaiting asylum. Many have been reported drowned at sea after their small crafts were unable to reach a friendly port.

The humanitarian concern of Mr. Vance was over reports that ocean-going ships had passed up boat people because such ports as Singapore refused to let them disembark.

There are now about 100,000 Indochinese refugees in camps and detention centers in Thailand, most of them Laotian refugees. The commission recommended a lenient policy of admitting them also but Mr. Vance did not commit himself on this.

China, Manila Sign Pact
MANILA, March 15 (AP)—China and the Philippines signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement yesterday on the third day of Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's five-day official visit here, the presidential palace said.

Cholera in Tanzania Spreads to Kenya
NAIROBI, March 15 (AP)—A cholera epidemic in Tanzania has crossed over into Kenya. Health Minister James Osego said yesterday that a man had died of cholera in a coastal province.

Cellist Rostropovich and Wife Stripped of Soviet Citizenship
(Continued from Page 1)
disident, former Red Army Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, of his citizenship. He is in New York receiving medical care.

The decree charged that Mr. Rostropovich and Miss Vishnevskaya had "carried out unpatriotic activity, (and) defied Soviet social reality and the title of citizen of the U.S.S.R."

Mr. Rostropovich has been a friend of exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Trestva accused the cellist and his wife of playing benefit concerts for hostile Soviet émigré organizations—"anti-Soviet centers and other organizations abroad which are enemies of the Soviet Union." Branding Mr. Rostropovich and Miss Vishnevskaya "ideological degenerate," the newspaper said that they had "systematically taken actions bringing harm to the prestige of the U.S.S.R."

The cellist's friendship with

Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

Amsterdam
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With more 747s than any other airline, we fly you by 747 from all these cities. So you enjoy more head room, leg room and space to walk about in. Plus eight music channels,* two films to choose from,* three different menus in Economy Class and the only 747 First Class upstairs dining room. (Be sure to book your table when you reserve "resolution your seat.") PAN AM
*ATA regulations require a minimal change in Economy Class.

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Tension Over Militants Increases

Dutch Intensify Security in Moluccan Areas

ASSEN, the Netherlands, March 15 (AP).—Dutch police intensified patrols today in Moluccan communities around this northern town after yesterday's marine rescue of 70 hostages held by three young Moluccan gunmen.

Residents of the large Moluccan enclave were nervous and official fears that other young radicals would strike again in their campaign to force the Netherlands to help them gain independence for their ancestral islands in Indonesia.

"Our struggle will continue," said a member of the Moluccan Youth Liberation Front. "Our fight for freedom will demand a lot more victims among our sons and daughters."

Moluccan radical groups disavowed any connection with the three gunmen, aged 19, 20 and 23, who stormed the provincial government complex here Monday.

The 28-hour siege ended yesterday.

day when 60 Dutch marines made an assault on the building.

The government had refused to release 21 jailed Moluccans and to provide a getaway plane and \$13 million.

The terrorists were captured unharmed. The toll in the siege was a man killed by the gunmen and 11 persons injured during the Moluccan attack and marine assault.

The spokesman for Assen, Chris van der Veen, said, "Of course, they will try it again as long as there are Moluccans in jail. Their comrades will try to force their release. There's no way to stop them from hatching these plots."

The Assen siege heightened

Soviet Dissidents Protest Jailing

MOSCOW, March 15 (Reuters).

—The brother of an active Moscow dissident was sentenced yesterday to 3 1/2 years in prison for illegally possessing a pistol and ammunition.

Alexander Podrabinek, a member of a dissident group investigating the alleged abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, said that his 25-year-old brother, Kirill, was found guilty at the end of a nine-hour-long hearing from which all but a few friends and relatives were barred.

In a written appeal, 46 dissidents alleged that Kirill Podrabinek was being tried not for a criminal offense but because he "refused to recognize the system of hostage-taking and terror employed by the KGB, the security police."

tension between the Dutchmen and the Moluccan community of 40,000. It was the fourth Moluccan hostage-taking attack in this area in three years.

"The prospect of a peaceful solution diminishes every time the Moluccans commit an act of terrorism," said Joop van der Waal, an Assen businessman. "At the same time, the possibility grows of a backlash against the whole Moluccan community, even though the great majority is opposed to violence of this kind."

Efforts by the Dutch government and elders of the Moluccan community to patch up relations have not influenced young extremists.

Dutch officials said that the two or three radical groups have linked with Palestinian guerrillas and have little difficulty in obtaining arms, most of which are bought from dealers in Belgium.

Fled in 1949

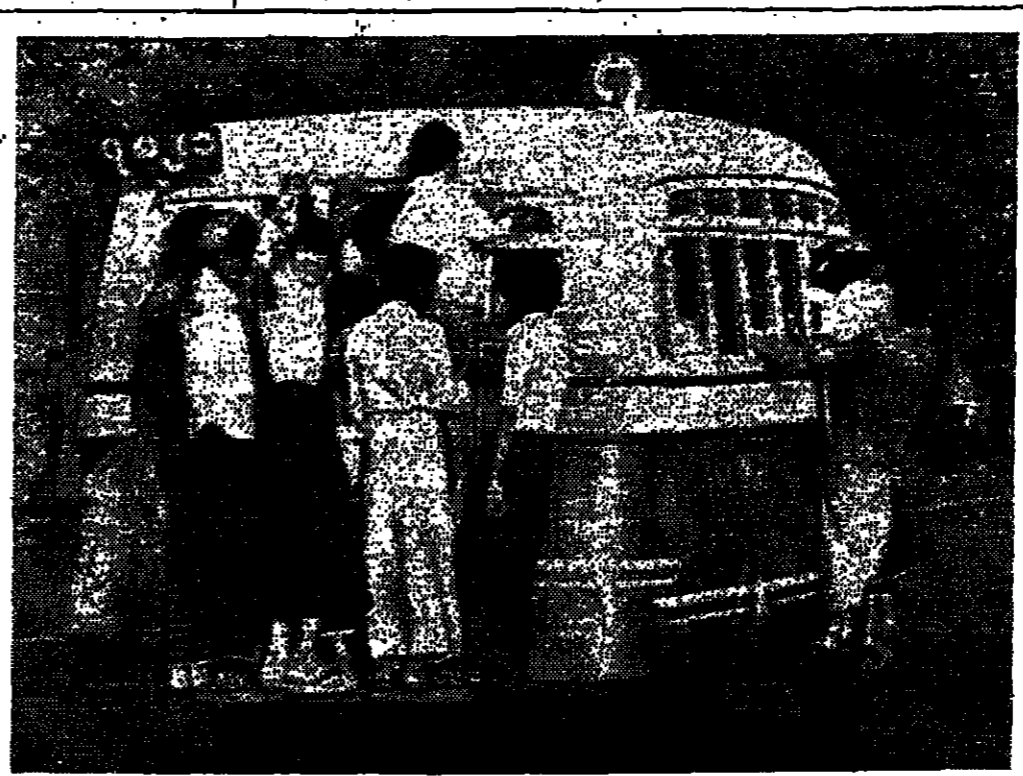
The extremists are the children of 12,000 Moluccans who fled the former Spice Islands in 1949 after Indonesia ended 300 years of Dutch rule after a bitter guerrilla war.

The Christian Moluccans fought with the Dutch against the Moslem Indonesians and 12,000 of them, fled to the Netherlands when the Dutch pulled out.

"Their homeland is a receding dream," a Dutch official said. "It might as well be on the moon. I wish they could get that through their heads."

Some Moluccans complain of increasing isolation in their neighborhoods.

"Our kids are threatened at school," one said. "Our people are abused. Every time there's trouble we get threats of violence from Dutch people. It's like a prison here."



THE RANGOON RUSH—Public transport usually runs at capacity-plus during rush hour in Burmese capital, where it is "hanging room only." No one seems to mind.

In Many Science Fields

China A-Physicist Sees Equality in 20 Years

PEKING, March 15 (Reuters).—China is counting on science to achieve its modernization goals but does not expect to achieve a leading position in many fields before the year 2000, a noted Chinese nuclear physicist said today.

Prof. Chen Sen-chiang, speaking at a news conference, said that China would not undertake such ventures as putting a man into space for many years.

"I should say we are backward in all fields of science and technology," he said. "We are 10 to 20 years behind advanced world levels. But we are confident we can narrow the gap."

Prof. Chen is vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Science and director of the Atomic Energy Institute. He is better known to scientists in the West as Tsien San-tung, the French version of his name used on many of the papers he has written.

Conference Set Saturday

He made his remarks as thousands of scientists converged on Peking for a national conference that begins Saturday.

The professor said that China's greatest success would be in fields that do not require much equipment. Among these he cited agricultural science, energy, formulas for new materials, computers and genetic engineering.

He said that geology was an area in which China was already advanced, noting that Chinese geologists had found oil in areas where foreign experts had said it could not exist.

Prof. Chen refused to say whether China had nuclear power.

stations in operation but said that much work has been done in the field of high-energy physics, his own specialty.

Translation of Einstein

HONG KONG, March 15 (Reuters).—China has produced a three-volume translation of Albert Einstein's works, the New

China news agency reported yesterday.

Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Science, was quoted as saying in an introduction to the translation that Einstein's cultural and scientific heritage would have a positive effect on the development of science in China.

Marcos Says China Agrees To Negotiate Spratly Issue

MANILA, March 15 (UPI).—President Ferdinand Marcos announced an agreement with China today to settle through negotiations a conflict over the potentially oil-rich Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

Mr. Marcos made the announcement while Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien is visiting the Philippines.

The Spratlys are a cluster of 57 mostly uninhabited islands and atolls in the South China Sea midway between the mainland of Asia and the Philippines. The islands are claimed by China, the Philippines, Vietnam and Taiwan.

Mr. Marcos said that he had discussed the Spratly issue with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Day Trinh during Mr. Trinh's visit last January and they had already agreed in writing that any conflict between their two countries would be settled diplomatically.

Referring to his own conversation with Mr. Li, Mr. Marcos said, "Now we've been able to reiterate this agreement that I have with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in 1976 (during Mr. Marcos' visit to China) that any conflict we may have in any island of the South China Sea will also be settled through normal diplomatic channels, which means by negotiation."

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U.S. May Now Send Arms

Somalia Says Army Completes Its Withdrawal From Ogaden

NAIROBI, March 15 (Reuters).—The Somali government announced last night that its army had completed its withdrawal from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

A statement by the Information Ministry, broadcast today by Mogadishu radio, said: "The Somali government wants to make it known that it has withdrawn units of its armed forces from the battlefield. As of March 14, the withdrawal process was fully completed."

It called on "the superpowers to fulfill their promise of seeking to bring about a just and lasting settlement to the issue in the Horn of Africa, which can be achieved only by granting the people concerned their rights to independence and freedom."

It gave no details of how many troops had pulled out of Ethiopia since the withdrawal was announced last Thursday.

Diplomatic sources have variously estimated the Somali strength in the Ogaden region at between 25,000 and 35,000.

The main Somali force in north Ogaden was said by diplomatic sources to have been destroyed by a Cuban-led and Soviet-supplied Ethiopian counteroffensive last week.

These sources could make no estimate of Somali casualties, but said that the retreat was far from orderly.

Latest reports from the Ethiopian government said that its troops had reached the Somali border in the north and south of Ogaden and had only to recapture Gode and a number of other small towns in the valley of the Webi Shebele River to be in full control of the region.

President Carter said at a news conference last week that the United States might reconsider Somalia's request for U.S. military and economic aid if there were proof that Somali troops had left Ethiopian territory and that U.S.-supplied weapons would not be used in the future to invade Ethiopia or Kenya.

Offensive in Eritrea

ROME, March 15 (Reuters).—Ethiopian rebels said today that Ethiopian government forces had launched a major offensive to break out of the besieged provincial capital of Asmara.

A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said

that rebel units had pushed back government forces toward the city in fierce fighting that started yesterday.

"The majority of the Ethiopian forces were forced to retreat to Asmara," spokesman Cabal Abdemichael said.

The front is one of two major rebel movements fighting for the independence of the northern province of Eritrea. The Ethiopian offensive had been expected following government successes against Somali forces in Ogaden.

The spokesman said that the Ethiopian troops, who have been under siege in Asmara for several months, and have been relying solely on air lifts from Addis Ababa for survival, opened the offensive south of the city yesterday morning.

Their attack was preceded by the bombing of rebel positions by the Ethiopian Air Force, he said.

Mr. Abdemichael said that the rebel forces had checked the Ethiopian advance about 10 kilometers southwest of the city. He was unable to give any details of casualties.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has insisted that government troops will not be able to break the siege of Asmara and five other towns in the province, including the Red Sea port of Massawa.

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ART

Iran Opens
A Museum
For Carpets

By Soren Melikian

TEHRAN (IPT)—Great Iranian carpets are not to be found in Iranian museums. This point was made forcefully by the opening of the Carpet Museum here last month. Just as the plunder to which the country has been subjected for the last hundred years stripped it of nearly all its illuminated manuscripts, its period carpets—except for one or two that survived in religious shrines—have vanished.

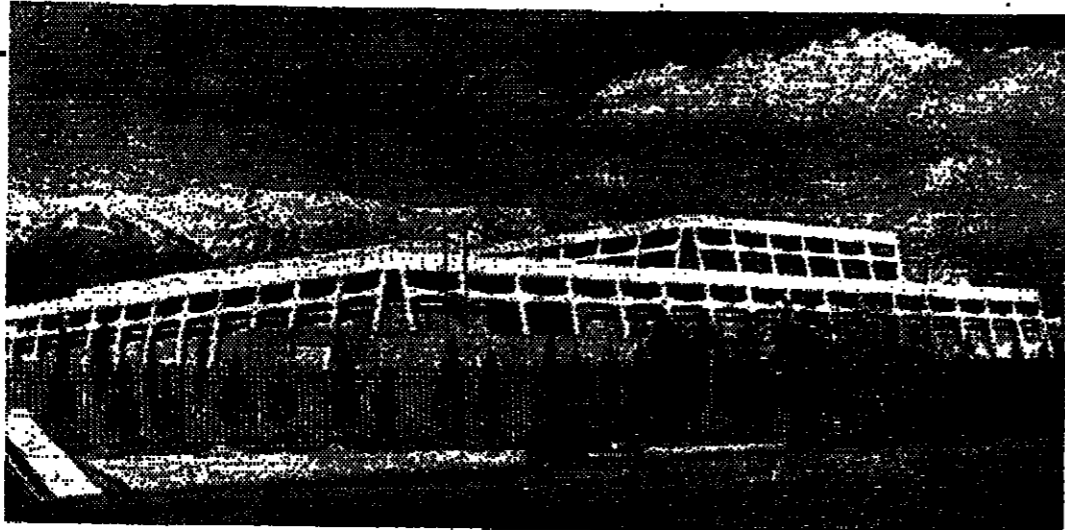
Even religious protection could not stop the finest Iranian carpet in the world from being stolen in the late 19th century: The Ardabil carpet now hangs in the Victoria and Albert Museum, which bought it when it reached London, while its match, removed from the shrine at the same time, may be seen at Madison, Calif.

While specialists knew this, even they didn't suspect that the 19th century, the period that Westerners have in mind when they talk about "antique Persian carpets," could be so poorly represented. Although the Golestan Palace, where crown property is preserved, has made loans, the display is disappointing.

Lack of Balance

More surprising, late 19th and early 20th-century carpets, which account for the bulk of the collection on view, are unimpressive—and here one suspects the fault might be one of choice rather than of material. Iranian carpets seem to have been in a sorry state of affairs even at the time of their opening day. How could some, a prolific center famous for its very fine weave, be represented by a few run-of-the-mill pieces, when so many superb specimens can be seen in private homes? And why had Malayer, a major production center, been altogether forgotten?

A general lack of balance was blamed by those who regretted that the revivalist style created in the Amoghli atelier under the last king, Reza Shah, was represented by just one specimen—a good one but not the finest. Collectors and dealers thought that the collection, formed over the past six



A view of the exterior of the Carpet Museum in Tehran.

years, reflected both a lack of conservation and a lack of interest in the earlier stages.

On opening day, 115 carpets were hung or spread on the floor in the low, elegant structure without any suggestion of monotony. The interest displayed by guests was unquestionable, reflecting the deep love that Iranians have retained for carpets. Equally obvious was the shock they experienced as they went through the collection.

Entering the museum through an austere, elegant passage, one is delighted with the proportions of a large square hall. The walls are lined by low stone benches covered with cushions beautifully upholstered in Turkmen saddle carpets.

The first surprise comes in the form of the two introductory items—late 19th-century carpets made for export. One of them looks like a blown-up Gajar oil painting and the other is a parody of French Napoleon III-style tapestry from Aubusson, unwittingly funny with its half-moon dancing lady.

After this, comes the main exhibition room—a vast ground floor where the 115 carpets on view are supposed to cover a 400-year period from the 16th century to the present day.

Of the 16th and 17th century there is little to see. Those who have admired the great hunting carpets in Milan—the earliest one dated 1523—Vienna, Paris or Sofia will regret the absence of the type. Nor is there a single

medallion carpet with those marvelous abstract designs of Iranian origin that the West came to know through Renaissance Italy as arabesques. Nor does the museum own one of the large 17th-century carpets stylizing a garden—two canals crossing each other and dividing it into four panels. Instead, one can see just one quarter of such a carpet, not even of the 17th century but later.

The only early style of a truly Iranian character represented is the floral style. A large piece with delicate pink ground may have been lovely once upon a time. Now patches and reknocking give it a blurred, confused appearance quite unlike the miniature-like crispness in design it ought to have.

A small animal carpet on a marvellous field is worn but exquisite, and another animal carpet that belonged to John D. Rockefeller at the time it was used as an illustration in Pope's "Survey of Persian Art" must have been a masterpiece. Now it is "incomplete," as the catalogue tactfully puts it.

The only acceptable group by international museum standards is a series of small carpets from a class of one time called "Polish" as a result of a 19th-century confusion. Two of these are fine, and a larger specimen, which has a match in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, is considered outstanding by Friedrich Spühler, a German keeper at the Berlin Museum of Islamic Art, who advised on the display. However, major discrepancies with Iranian aesthetics, so far overlooked by art historians—breaks in symme-

try, overlapping motifs, oversized designs calling to mind contemporary trends in the Ottoman-Turkish handling of Iranian patterns—set this group apart from the Iranian mainstream, to put it mildly.

A Contrast

Understandably anxious to expand the early section, the museum authorities have chosen to display four small carpets done in 19th-century Turkey in a style based on Safavid design. But their contrast with the few originals hanging a few yards away only serves to emphasize their paucity. Nor does the presence of a copy of a 16th-century carpet made about 1900, as the label honestly warns us, add much to the glamour of the section.

The shortcomings should not, however, conceal one positive fact. The land of Persian carpets has its long-awaited museum. For the first time anywhere in the world an attempt has been made to bring together and relate the carpets of the early period, the late 19th-century offshoots and the tribal creations of the present, often rooted in a very distant past.

One hopes that the director, Mrs. Naz Khosrovi Akram, through whose efforts the museum was financed and completed, will also succeed in building up the deficient 16th and 17th-century section, at present a top priority.

A fine shelter has been built. It should spur anyone who has come to admire this great art to steer some of its masterpieces back to its home.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Why the Gooseberry
Gets Snubbed in U.S.

WILLIAM ROBBINS, in "The American Food Scandal," lists gooseberries among the foods which it is difficult to find in U.S. supermarkets; but while it is true that this is the kind of hard-to-handle fruit which supermarkets prefer not to offer, they are, for once, not the villains who can be accused of being the sole agents in depriving Americans of this food. There are at least three reasons for the present unimportance of the gooseberry in the United States, none of which has anything to do with the influence of the supermarkets.

In the first place, the gooseberry is not a fruit which Americans would dearly like to have. Americans have never been great gooseberry fanciers, an exception to the rule that American eating habits are the prolongation of British eating habits. My family is British Isles on both sides, which probably explains why, when I was a child, gooseberries grew in our backyard and we ate them with delight—fresh, with sugar and milk. Our neighbors gave us little help in maintaining the Anglo-Saxon gooseberry tradition.

The English are the world's most fervent gooseberry eaters, with some help from Scandinavians and Teutons (gooseberry tart was a favorite dish of Adolf Hitler). Even in Britain, however, the gooseberry can hardly be classed as a major fruit, and its place on the tables of the world is negligible.

It is grown in the British Isles perhaps often by private persons for their own pleasure, in hedgerows or under the trees of orchards (the gooseberry does on shade) than by professional suppliers of the market. Commercial plantings of gooseberries in Britain occupy only about 7,000 acres and commercial production is around 15,000 tons annually (divide by 20 for the U.S. figure). Something like a thousand varieties of gooseberries have been offered to British gardeners: the United States and Canada together grow only about a dozen.

Less Attractive

A second reason why the gooseberry is so much less important in America than in Britain (or even than in northern Europe in general) may well be that it is a less attractive fruit in the United States.

A plant of the Northern Hemisphere, the gooseberry is represented by native species on both sides of the Atlantic, but the European fruit and the American one seem to have developed from different wild ancestors. The British gooseberry is considerably larger. By giving special care to its most popular variety, the Leveller, British horticulturists ob-

tained fruits weighing an ounce each; but the all-time champion was the London, a variety of the last century, which for 37 seasons in a row (1829 to 1867) sent the largest gooseberries to agricultural exhibits.

A third, and probably the most important, reason why the gooseberry has become rare in the United States is that, like its very close relative, the currant, it has been deliberately discouraged; it transmits blight rust, which kills the native American white pine, a tree of great commercial value and majestic beauty. The gooseberry also does some discouraging itself. The currant has smooth stems, but those of the gooseberry bristle with often vicious spikes.

America's best-known hybrid is named the Pixwell (get it?), because its fruit has been induced to hang from long stems well below the protective thorns; it can be gathered without loss of blood.

The cultivated gooseberry is a fairly recent addition to the human larder. The Normans are supposed to have brought it into France, but probably in a wild variety, about the 10th century or a little later, but not until the 18th century did it begin to spread from its foothold in Normandy into the rest of the country. It is known there by the same name as the currant, *grosselle*, but is distinguished from it by being called the *grosselle à maquereau*, the mackerel currant.

I once took it for granted that this name referred to the striped pattern of the gooseberry's skin, which might suggest the stripes of the mackerel; but it appears that gooseberry sauce, made from crushed green gooseberries, was once popular in both France and England and was served, precisely, with mackerel. Gooseberries, in this form or on their own, enjoyed a certain favor in France in the 17th and 18th centuries, but by the end of the 19th the fruit had worn out its welcome; very few gooseberries are cultivated in France today.

It is not easy to distinguish between currants and gooseberries. Both are placed in the genus *Ribes* (some taxonomists prefer to ascribe this name to currants, in which case they call gooseberries *Grossularia*, but the issue is somewhat confused by the fact that the common gooseberry carries both names in the Linnaean classification. Of 25 species of *Ribes* listed in Sturtevant's "Bible Plants of the World," 11 are called gooseberries and eight currants. The other six are unidentified, which suggests that even this renowned classifier was in doubt.

(C 1978 by Waverley Root.)

Every country does
something best.Canada makes
Canadian Club.

FASHION: Saint Laurent Launches Makeup

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 15 (IPT)—Yves Saint Laurent's first line of makeup is closely tied to his fashions.

It was launched last week at a luncheon at Maxim's presided over by business manager Pierre Bergé. A publicity booklet was written by Saint Laurent and studied with his Cocteau-like sketches.

The line includes 19 shades of lipsticks, with matching nail polish, 22 eye shadows and six foundation bases. The deluxe kit can be fitted into a black enamel, square enamel box, complete with black silk cord and tassel.

Juliette Maubras, who has been with Saint Laurent perfumes for 10 years, said that she worked three years on the cosmetics, "but," she added, "always in very close collaboration with Mr. Saint Laurent."

Fabric Samples

To start with, his workrooms gave her fabric samples to illustrate the designer's favorite colors. "He loves red, red and a hot, Indian pink," she said. So, from

Saint Laurent sketch
... for makeup line.

those two colors, she started building a lipstick and nail-polish palette.

As for eye shadows, Saint Laurent sent her more fabrics—this time in greens, blues, browns and gold.

"But the most Saint Laurent color," she said, "is a khaki-green which I combined with a turquoise blue for a most unusual effect."

Saint Laurent really has his own colors," she added, "that nobody can copy. One now finds them in his makeup."

According to Mrs. Maubras, Saint Laurent is a perfectionist who supervised every detail, from the creation to the packaging.

"He could spend hours working on the shape of a commercial display box or discussing the contents of a publicity blurb," she said.

Separate Company

To do his publicity pictures, Saint Laurent hired Heidi Morawetz, a young Austrian who for the last six years has worked with Guy Bourdin at French Vogue. She is looking forward to her new assignment, because "Saint Laurent has a very strong, very sophisticated fashion image," she said.

The cosmetics are part of Yves Saint Laurent Perfumes, a separate company that belongs to Charles de la Ritz, from whom

the designer collects royalties. The first Saint Laurent perfume, Y, was launched in 1964 and the fifth and last, Opium, in 1977.

The cosmetics packaging, gold, red and black, closely follows that of Opium, and Saint Laurent's favorite colors.

Hermès, which has a handsome but staid fashion image, has let in some fresh air by bringing in a ready-to-wear designer to do its men's line. The collections, shown all of last week to Hermès's affiliates, was designed by Bernard Saux, who used to work for Daniel Hechter. The result is more rustic and rugged as well as younger.

One of his favorite themes was the Sherlock Holmes heavily caped coat. Hermès's luxury approach has been saved by Saux's extensive use of tweed, cashmere and leather.

Christiane Bailly, a talented ready-to-wear designer who, among other things, helped start Missoni, has been hired by Pierre Balmain to do his next ready-to-wear collection.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea" will be given its first performance at the Paris Opera on Friday with a cast headed by Jon Vickers as Nero, Gwyneth Jones as Poppea, Christa Ludwig as Seneca, and Nicolai Ghiaurov as Seneca, all singing these roles for the first time. Julius Rudel will conduct, in the performing version realized by Raymond Leppard, and the production will be by Gunther Rennert, with sets

by Ita Maximowna originally done for the San Francisco Opera, and costumes by José Varona done for Paris. Others in the cast include Valerie Masterson (Drusilla and Fortuna), Richard Stilwell (Ottone), Jocelyne Taillon (Arminia), Danièle Perrier (Damigella and Amor), and Michel Sénéchal (Lucano). Other performances are scheduled for March 20, 23, 25, 28 and April 1, 4, 17, 19 and 22, the final performance being sched-

uled for direct broadcast by French television.

A new production of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" will be given by the Nice Opera March 17 and 19 in an uncut version conducted by Antonio de Almeida and staged by Pierre Médecin, with sets and costumes by Jean Blancan. The title roles will be sung by Christiane Eda-Pierre and John Sandor.

The Monte Carlo Opera ends its current season Friday and Sunday with a production of Poulenc's "Dialogues des Carmélites," conducted by Serge Baudo and staged by Margherita Wallmann. Renée Auphan sings the role of Blanche de la Force, and other principal parts are taken by Suzanne Serron, Denise Schary, Christiane Châtelet, Berthe Mostert, Romano Pini and Jean-Pierre Lafage.

The Frankfurt Opera is mounting a new production of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" that will have its first performance April 3 in a staging by Andras Frisay and designed by Martin Kamen. Peter Falk will conduct a cast headed by Antigone Sgouras as Leonora, Dunja Vejzovic as Azucena, Juan Lloveras as Manrico and Ladislav Ronyas as Luna. Other per-

formances are scheduled for April 5, 9, 16, 20 and 22.

Anja Sulaj and Laverne Williams will alternate in the title role of a new production of Strauss's "Salome" scheduled for five performances at the Lyons Opera from March 18 to 24. Jean Aster and Numa Sadoul are responsible for the stage direction, with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp. Gyralin Cambreling will conduct, and other principal roles will be taken by Günther Reisch as Jokanaan, Regine Dühme and Matti Juhani alternating as Herod, Rita Gorr as Herodias and Dieter Baudschuh as Narraboth.

Luciano Bario will conduct a program of his own works with soloists of the Ensemble Intercontemporain March 20 at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris before going with the ensemble with the same program on its first tour outside France. The works include the "Sequence" V, VII and VIII, "Chemins" II and IV, and the cello concerto "Ricordo degli Snovitzens." The performances on tour are scheduled for March 28 at the Piccola Scala in Milan, March 29 at the Teatro Comunale in Florence, March 31 at the Accademia Santa Cecilia in Rome and April 2 at the Teatro la Fenice in Venice.

APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL
CHAMP DE GAZ OFF-SHORE DE
MISKAR (TUNISIE)AVIS DE CONSULTATION POUR LA PRESELEC-
TION DE L'INGENIERIE DE L'UNITE DE
TRAITEMENT A TERRE DU GAZ DE MISKAR

Le Groupe Etude Miskar, agissant pour le compte de la future entité responsable de la réalisation du projet de développement du gisement de gaz de Miskar, dans le Golfe de Gabès, lance une consultation de présélection en vue de passer commande pour les études d'ingénierie et les services nécessaires pour l'acquisition de l'équipement et la supervision du montage d'une usine de traitement de gaz acides à proximité de Sfax, comportant des unités de traitement et des installations de production d'énergie et autres facilités.

Les Sociétés d'ingénierie intéressées par cette consultation sont invitées à retirer le dossier correspondant à partir du mardi 21 mars 1978 à l'adresse suivante : GROUPE ETUDE MISKAR - 11, Av. Khreddine Pacha TUNIS - Tél: 12128 TN

et en moyennant le paiement d'une somme de trois cents (300) dinars tunisiens par dossier ou de sa contrepartie en devises étrangères.

Les dossiers ne seront pas envoyés. Les propositions relatives à cette consultation devront parvenir au plus tard le mardi 2 mai 1978, à 17 heures.

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'The Arm of Evil'

"Savage... senseless... cowardly... lawless"—these are the right words for the latest atrocity committed by the terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization on innocent Israeli civilians last weekend. Within the limitations of any words to do so, they accurately define the act. And when Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin promises to "cut off the arm of evil" that threatens his people he is merely defining, in our view, the only realistic response immediately available to Israel. No thoughtful onlooker can be indifferent to that country's anger and anxiety—and grief. It is one thing to urge that the Israeli attacks launched into Lebanon on Tuesday be confined insofar as possible to military targets; that would certainly be our hope. But it would hardly be reasonable to expect Israel not to make urgent and forceful efforts to answer once again the challenge to Israeli security posed by the more fanatic elements in the Palestinian movement.

We doubt, however, that even those Israeli leaders and supporters who argue the case for quick and firm reprisals would contend that counterterrorism, however effectively conducted over the short haul, can make Israel secure over the longer term. That purpose can be served only by the peace process set in train at Jerusalem last year, maintained precariously in the intervening months, and due to be resumed in next week's critical encounter between Mr. Begin and President Carter at the White House. That is the real message from the massacre on the Israeli coast last Saturday and nobody knows it better, of course, than those who engineered it. This was not, after all, the first time that the PLO's terrorists have struck at a moment when Israel was in the midst of negotiations that showed some promise of leading to settlements with its Arab neighbors, and it will almost certainly not be the last. This is, tragically, the PLO's own, grim and desperate way of acknowl-

ing progress toward sanity and tranquility in the Middle East.

The question, of course, is whether this brutal strategy of disruption will succeed. And the answer, we think, will depend on how well the message from last weekend's horror is understood, by Israelis as well as moderate Arabs who profess an interest in a peaceful settlement. It seems to us that the reactions so far, while mixed, are at least somewhat encouraging. Mr. Begin has chosen to see in the latest PLO raid strong reinforcement for his view that a Palestinian state with the PLO in command is unthinkable. That's fair enough; by any timetable that we can foresee, an independent Palestinian state of any sort is a long way down the road, and we doubt the Jordanians, the Saudis, the Egyptians, and still less Egypt's President Sadat, would seriously want to see the likes of the PLO's Yasser Arafat in charge of it, however stout their public dedication to the Palestinian cause.

For his part, Mr. Sadat was sensibly restrained on Tuesday in his comments on last weekend's "sad and tragic incident," saying that "anything against civilians I shall also condemn." Privately, if not quite so emphatically in public, both Israeli and Egyptian officials have seized upon the event as a powerful argument for a comprehensive Middle East settlement—though not, obviously, on the same terms. So it may be too much to expect that the PLO's murderous mission last weekend, and the heightened tension that has followed, will somehow give fresh impetus to the peace process. But the PLO's latest provocation should serve, at the very least, as a harsh reminder of what the alternative is to a renewed effort to exploit the breakthrough at Jerusalem. That effort can be started with Mr. Begin's visit to Washington. But the PLO raid is also a reminder that it will be ended successfully only with further concessions from both sides.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Halting Erosion of the Dollar

West Germany and the United States have taken another crack at the dollar speculators. The two countries have agreed to increase the amount of West German marks available to soak up excess dollars from the exchange markets by some \$2.7 billion, and warned currency dealers that, if necessary, far more would be marshaled in defense of the dollar. The accord, however, did little to bolster the dollar's value; the market expected more. Sterner measures will be needed, it appears, to halt the erosion.

There is no scarcity of proposals for how to do that. The real problem is to find an approach that will discourage the dollar-jumpers without damaging the domestic economy or further straining the mechanism of international finance. From this perspective, palliatives don't make much sense. What is needed above all is a national commitment to cut oil imports and to fight inflation.

At first glance, the most inviting solution to the dollar problem is not just another display of the flag like the new accord with Bonn, but a show of force—real evidence that the combined might of the central banks can ruin the most determined speculator. The Federal Reserve could use its foreign exchange borrowing privileges to buy up billions in dollars abroad. Or the Treasury could amass huge new reserves of foreign currency by selling, to foreign central banks, bonds that are guaranteed against exchange depreciation. A third option would be to sell gold thereby increasing exchange reserves and punishing investors who have bet against the dollar by purchasing precious metals.

Unfortunately, each of these options has serious drawbacks. Buying back \$5 billion or even \$20 billion might not be enough to end the skepticism. Much the same could be said for the sale of gold. Peddling U.S. government securities guaranteed against exchange loss would, no doubt, have an immediate positive effect on the dollar's value by open-

ing up a new market among central banks for U.S. currency. But it would be difficult to sell such securities selectively. If, for example, Norway were given guarantees, nothing would stop the Arabs from asking similar protection for all their dollar holdings.

That leaves one practical option. The United States must show the will to reduce the net outward flows of dollars into the world economy. The U.S. demand for foreign goods—and thus the U.S. trade deficit—could be radically cut merely by stepping on the economic brakes. But this cure would be far worse than the malady, wiping out jobs and income at home and rocking other economies that depend on the U.S. export market. The trade deficit can be attacked more selectively without the loss of jobs only by cutting oil imports and taming inflation.

Such views will remain only homilies, of course, until Congress and the President gather the political courage to act. The very least needed for progress on oil is quick passage of the energy bill. If it doesn't include a stiff increase in the price of oil the President will have to act on his own by imposing restrictions on oil imports.

Equally important, the White House must fight to keep U.S. goods competitive in world markets by keeping the lid on prices. Business and labor bitterly oppose any form of "incomes policy"—government interference in setting prices and wages. But since the prospects for controlling inflation without some sort of incomes policy are dim, Mr. Carter must persuade them of the need.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Outlook in Horn of Africa

Whatever the outcome (in the Horn of Africa), Western governments will have little real say in it. The Soviet Union has again shown that it has the military power and the political will to intervene openly in an African war and swing the balance as it chooses. However the Ogaden war is settled, it is no use Western governments thinking that the wider problem will somehow go away. The Soviet Union will continue to go as far as it dares in promoting its

interests around the world. It is up to the West to make it quite clear that there must be a limit. It is not a question of matching force with force, but rather of bringing home the East bloc's dependence on Western credit and technology and its ultimate vulnerability in a new arms race. Moscow has a habit of testing new U.S. presidents to see how far it can go. It has also, in the past, backed away from confrontation when the United States has clearly defined where the line must be drawn.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1903

PHILADELPHIA—With all the controversy over European interference in this hemisphere, the Inquirer added this note this morning: "The Monroe Doctrine is very convenient for South American states, when in trouble, but we know that they have no desire to trade with us and that they dislike us except when we can help them. It is a most one-sided affair, but we maintain the doctrine for our own self-protection."

Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1928

LONDON—King George is not an author but he owns the copyright on one of Britain's best-selling books that has run into countless editions and has found its way into the best homes of the country: the telephone directory. The King's copyright ownership became generally known when a man was convicted of circulating pirated editions and ordered to pay £200 in damages. The pirating infringed on a government-run system, vested in the King.



Rhodesia: Next on Soviet List?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The new danger in Africa, just when the Russians and Cubans should be beginning their withdrawal from Ethiopia, is that instead of going back home they turn around and go to the aid of the Rhodesian guerrillas. What will the West do then? Its threats have done nothing to get them out of Ethiopia. It was only when the Russians did repeat the performance, in Somalia, the United States was not in a position to do anything about it—until it was too late. By the time the Somalis agreed to withdraw, the Russians were already in the park. Under prompting from Washington, but also under blows from the Communists' expeditionary force—there were more than 10,000 Cubans in Ethiopia, 1,000 Russians, two Soviet generals and large stocks of Soviet arms.

Pattern Is Clear

The pattern that had so often been anticipated by students of Soviet policy in Africa, was assuming an increasingly clear shape. First a testing of the waters by the Kremlin in Angola, and then a bolder venture into Ethiopia, which could become a stepping stone to Rhodesia, so that ultimately Soviet forces could intervene in South Africa when that unhappy land explodes.

The terms of the "internal settlement" and the world reaction to it would make it difficult to keep the Kremlin out; if it decided to intervene again. Although the Foreign Office in London and the State Department in Washington have taken refuge in ambiguity, while they try to agree on the next step, the condemnation of the Salisbury deal by Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, makes one thing clear. The Western powers will not be able to support Mr. Smith in imposing on the Rhodesian blacks a settlement which ignores the Patriotic Front and its guerrillas.

Happy blacks dancing and chanting their approval of the "internal settlement" do nothing to alter the realities of the situation. True, the camera does not lie—but it is not much help in determining where the political loyalties of the population lie. These are measured by the ballot box.

Andrew Young takes a different view of Soviet adventures in Africa from that held by Edgar Snow, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Mr. Young believes that the Kremlin will not be able to build a permanent Soviet presence in Africa, that sooner or later its own blunders and African pride will lead to the expulsion of Soviet influence, as has happened so frequently in the past. Mr. Brzezinski, who is more concerned with the global strategic picture than with what happens just in Africa, is sometimes accused of taking an unblinkingly alarmist view of Soviet actions which is said to come automatically to a man with a Polish-American background.

A visitor to Dushanbe, Tadjikistan, and Jidda on the Red Sea is

the United States in particular, cannot easily afford to allow yet another Communist military intrusion into Africa. The United States has tried to prevent the Communist intrusion into Angola with little more than angry words, but when these failed it warned the Kremlin that any repeat performance would have grave consequences. But when the Russians did repeat the performance, in Somalia, the United States was not in a position to do anything about it—until it was too late. By the time the Somalis agreed to withdraw, the Russians were already in the park. Under prompting from Washington, but also under blows from the Communists' expeditionary force—there were more than 10,000 Cubans in Ethiopia, 1,000 Russians, two Soviet generals and large stocks of Soviet arms.

But there is one important element in that background which should not be lost on Mr. Young's side. Anyone steeped in Polish history as he is will remember the "internal settlement" imposed by Russia on Poland during an occupation that lasted more than 100 years—and the refusal of the great majority of the population to acquiesce in them, even though the Russians usually managed to find a few policy leaders who were prepared to act as their puppets.

The parallels with the black leaders who accepted Mr. Smith's "internal settlement" may not be exact, but they are sufficiently suggestive to give pause to a man with Mr. Brzezinski's background. He certainly wants to stop Soviet incursions into Africa once and for all but he may find that the way to do it is to give greater U.S. support to those African leaders, in Rhodesia and elsewhere, who cannot be accused of being Quilings by their competitors.

If the West allows itself to be maneuvered once again into the position of supporting the wrong side, then it will also find itself on the losing side—and the Kremlin will have made another gain in the steady unfolding of its African strategy.

Of all the astounding paradoxes in the Middle East, none is more surprising than this gentle and colorful kingdom. It is at once the arsenal of Islam, a vast bank without effective guards, and a pool of oil rich enough to influence the politics and money markets on every continent.

You can hardly see this arsenal for the dust. It is one immense construction site. The old city has virtually disappeared. The new site is now a jumble of two dozen and swinging crane of wide modern government buildings, hotels, and apartment houses, and acres of flat little single dwellings and new schools, and miles of concrete-slab walls, all burying the past without any clearly coherent or aesthetic plan for the future.

Along the Arabian Gulf, where America is promoting rights and a half million barrels a day, and delivering 20 per cent of its oil imported oil, it is the same picture of new airfields, deep-water ports, and vast new refineries and electrical power plants for an industrial complex soon to employ over 100,000 workers.

A visitor to Dushanbe, Tadjikistan, and Jidda on the Red Sea is

stunned by the facts and contrasts. This is a kingdom, one-third the size of the United States, with a population of less than seven million. It is desperately in need of labor, yet will not employ its own women except as teachers, nurses and social workers.

There are now over a million foreign laborers and technicians engaged in all these construction projects, most of them from Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, South Korea and the Philippines. Over 35,000 Americans are here, along with many others from Britain and Sweden.

Officials say very little here about the Arab conflict with Israel unless urged to do so. They talk instead about how all this sudden modernization of the nation is to be achieved without destroying their cultural heritage.

This is still a deeply religious nation that prohibits the consumption of alcohol, forbids its women to drive automobiles in the cities, yet has about 10,000 of its young people studying in the United States, and is building a new college for 1,200 women in Jidda.

The first Saudi Arabian five-year plan cost \$10 billion, but when the petrodollars started rolling in, they increased the second five-year plan to \$14 billion in 1974 dollars, which means it will cost over \$200 billion on present estimates.

Transformation.

Yet officials sit here in their flowing white robes and talk about the "arsenal of Islam" to their national life with the utmost eloquence and confidence.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, observed that all change and especially rapid change was bound to produce ten-

On Right to Vote Lessons of the Past Urged on South Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—The problem of the 20th century is the problem of the color line, wrote W.E.B. Du Bois in 1903. I would alter the emphasis: The struggle for blacks to win the right to vote in white-dominated countries is a critical issue of the second half of the 20th century.

The great struggle of today is not between capitalist and socialist, between black and white, but between democrats and nondemocrats.

It is a battle that reaches back to the Greek city states. Not even "class war" has been more important. Indeed, in its most undistorted form the class war of Marx and Lenin was seen at one with the battle for democracy.

Tragically that is no longer so, although the Dubceks and Djilas of Eastern Europe wish it were.

The decisive events for modern democracy were the American Revolution of 1776, the French Revolution of 1789, the Reform Act in England in 1832. But one should add to those the Japanese election of 1947, the Indian general election of 1947, and the U.S. Voting Rights Act of 1965 which enfranchised the Southern blacks of the United States.

In the United States the battle for democracy is more than three-quarters won, although at the time of the big city riots and the Black Panthers in the late 1960s disaster was only narrowly averted. It is in South Africa that the battle now is most furiously joined. The troops are up to the larger walls. The trumpet has been blown, if not seven times, then five or six.

Will the whites lay down their arms of their own accord or will it once again be the rivers of blood as it was with the Zulu King Dingane—only this time drawing the whole of Africa into its vortex?

The white South Africans should look back into the history of the democratic struggle in the West. Many of the arguments they now use to justify their minority dominance ring out in the legislatures of the United States, Britain, and France less than 150 years ago. But the case for superiority was found wanting.

Listen to the debate in the New York constitutional convention: the year is 1821 and the speaker is Chancellor James Kent of the New York Supreme Court: "There is a constant tendency in the poor to covet and to share the plunder of the rich; in the majority to tyrannise over the minority and trample down their rights; in

the indolent and the profligate to cast the whole burdens of society upon the industrious and virtuous. A stable Senate, exempted from the influence of universal suffrage, will powerfully check these dangerous propensities." The convention did not listen to Chancellor Kent. Property qualifications were removed. 1821 was the watershed year for numerous other state legislatures. By the end of the year only five states retained property qualifications, and these were removed in the next three decades.

In Britain, the struggle for universal suffrage was long and drawn out. Working class protest began to gather pace in the 18th century. By the early 19th century its potency was frightening for many. Yet, instead of the growth of a revolutionary movement as in France, there developed strong pressure for the radical reform of Parliament and the social system. The excesses of the French Revolution and the decline into despotism, foretold by Burke in his "Reflections," had convinced the English bourgeoisie that revolution would be fatal to their interests. Slowly, steadily, not without periods of retreat, not without its Soweto, the Peterloo massacre, Britain moved forward to the 1832 Reform Act. Even so it was not until 1967 that Britain enfranchised its wage earners. Revolution was avoided and whatever its limitations, Britain offers a more stable political structure than does its neighbor France, which lives in a permanently polarized state of political precariousness.

Fears

The fears that were spoken of in the 19th century—a dictatorship of unscrupulous masses, a decline in values, the end of civilized conduct—have not come to pass. On the great questions of national security and independence of the judiciary it is the working class who have become one of the most stolid elements in the body politic. Lenin in his 1917 essay "The State and Revolution" wrote: "Owing to the condition of capitalist exploitation, the modern wage slaves are also so crushed by want and poverty that they cannot be bothered with democracy; they cannot be bothered with politics." How wrong events have proved him to be. Not just in the West, but in the poorest democracy of them all—India.

White South Africa should read the lessons of the past. It should draw hope rather than fear from the well of history.

Riyadh, the Arsenal of Islam

By James Reston

RIYADH—Saudi Arabia is now engaged in two momentous tasks: It is trying to unify the Arab states with money, and it is trying to modernize itself in one of the most ambitious physical and social experiments ever seen in this part of the world.

Of all the astounding paradoxes in the Middle East, none is more surprising than this gentle and colorful kingdom. It is at once the arsenal of Islam, a vast bank without effective guards, and a pool of oil rich enough to influence the politics and money markets on every continent.

You can hardly see this arsenal for the dust. It is one immense construction site. The old city has virtually disappeared. The new site is now a jumble of two dozen and swinging crane of wide modern government buildings, hotels, and apartment houses, and acres of flat little single dwellings and new schools, and miles of concrete-slab walls, all burying the past without any clearly coherent or aesthetic plan for the future.

Along the Arabian Gulf, where America is promoting rights and a half million barrels a day, and delivering 20 per cent of its oil imported oil, it is the same picture of new airfields, deep-water ports, and vast new refineries and electrical power plants for an industrial complex soon to employ over 100,000 workers.

A visitor to Dushanbe, Tadjikistan, and Jidda on the Red Sea is

stunned by the facts and contrasts. This is a kingdom, one-third the size of the United States, with a population of less than seven million. It is desperately in need of labor, yet will not employ its own women except as teachers, nurses and social workers.

There are now over a million foreign laborers and technicians engaged in all these construction projects, most of them from Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, South Korea and the Philippines. Over 35,000 Americans are here, along with many others from Britain and Sweden.

Officials say very little here about the Arab conflict with Israel unless urged to do so. They talk instead about how all this sudden modernization of the nation is to be achieved without destroying their cultural heritage.

This is still a deeply religious nation that prohibits the consumption of alcohol, forbids its women to drive automobiles in the cities, yet has about 10,000 of its young people studying in the United States, and is building a new college for 1,200 women in Jidda.

Transformation.

Yet officials sit here in their flowing white robes and talk about the "arsenal of Islam" to their national life with the utmost eloquence and confidence.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, observed that all change and especially rapid change was bound to produce ten-

sions but thought that it would take another decade or maybe even a generation for the present material revolution in the nation to bring about substantial social pressures.

The minister of industry and electricity, Ghazi Abdul Rahman al-Ghassbi, said that the influences of the family and religion would see the people through the transformation and then sent me away with a book of his love poems, excellently written in English.

This, says Sheikh Hisham M. Waseer, the minister of planning, who was educated at UCLA, is the real answer to Saudi Arabia's dilemma of the past and present: materialism and the spirit. The family and religion, he implied, are the true "arsenal of Islam" and will defend the Saudis against the corruption of the modern world.

Maybe so, but in their other major task, the recommitment of the Arabs to their long struggle with Israel, oil and money are their major weapons. This is what has kept Saudi of Egypt going, and what will pay for the modern F-15 fighter planes the Saudis hope to get from the United States to help protect their bank and their unique way of life.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Carter Weakness?

I trust that we are not, once again, witnessing President Carter's demonstrated weakness to step down in the face of crisis or difficulty when he asked the CAB to suspend its retaliatory measures against those in Britain who wish to support high air fares to the loss and unnecessary expense to the paying customers.

When, oh when, will President Carter act more like a president and less like a moral reformer? I am sure that Lincoln Stearns must be turning in his grave out of desire to ask this very same question.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

The French Vote

I wish to register strong disagreement with Frank Lewis's contention (HET, March 13) that

the Gaullist system of politics underpinning the Fifth Republic is dying, as indicated by the French legislative election's first round results.

That round's voting seems to prove quite the contrary, that the Gaullist idea of creating in France a moderate, alternate legislative power base covering both left and right and moving neither excessively towards one nor the other pole, is in the process of being achieved—so the benefit of the presidency and the Fifth Republic's institutions. French voters, whether labeling themselves left or right or center, overwhelmingly supported moderation as opposed to extremism. The extremists, including the Communists, made a relatively poor showing. To be sure, the moderate left parties, the Socialists and Left Radicals, say that they'll back Communist candidates in the second election round in those districts where

the latter made the strongest showings of the left coalition in the first-round vote. But the results in hand give rise to serious doubts as to whether the moderate electorate of the left will follow their leadership in this. Faced with the choice of voting for a moderate Gaullist or a Communist, will the Socialist and Left Radical electorate massively back the extremist? Nothing proves that it will and everything suggests that the system is in the process of balancing itself out precisely as De Gaulle wanted it to, and foras that under the electoral conditions he created, it would.

Under the circumstances, it is most unfortunate that U.S. fears about Communism have often prevented a dispassionate analysis of the French political scene in our press.

THOMAS R. BRANSTEN, Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland.

Japan Aims to Curb Short-Term Inflows

TOKYO, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan moved today to curb the inflow of short-term capital which has pushed the yen to record levels against the dollar and threatened, some fear, to have a deflationary impact on the economy. The Bank of Japan lowered its official discount rate to 5.5 percent, from 6 percent, and the rate at which it lends to commercial banks—by 0.75 points to a post-war low of 3.5 percent, effective tomorrow. This is the second major cut in six months.

The central bank also increased, as of March 15, the reserve requirement on free yen deposits held by foreigners to 100 percent from the 50 percent currently imposed on deposits exceeding the amount outstanding at mid-February.

Along with this, the Finance Ministry said of tomorrow will forbid non-residents to buy yen bonds having maturities of less than five years and one month.

Analysts Skeptical
The measures were expected but bankers and economists here think they will have a limited and perhaps only temporary effect on both stabilizing the yen and aiding the sluggish economy.

The discount-rate cut was worth about one yen, said one bank economist, noting the margin by which the dollar improved after reports of impending government action reached the foreign exchange market.

A central bank official said the restrictions on capital inflows were prompted by a rapid rise this month. He estimated that net purchases of yen bonds by foreigners in the early part of March alone equaled the record February inflows of about \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion. January marked the previous record with nearly \$900 million.

Similar rises were noted in the yen accounts held by non-residents. These increased \$600 million to \$700 million since March 1, following a net increase of about \$1 billion in January and February.

The central bank official said there were no active consultations going on to set up a bilateral arrangement with the United States similar to the swap arrangements announced earlier this week with West Germany to defend the dollar.

Foreign exchange traders reacted

with mixed feelings. "In the short-run there may be some dollar strengthening overseas, but I'll be selling it if it goes beyond 235 yen," one trader at a major Japanese bank said.

One concern among bankers is that as a result of the measures the forward discount on dollars will widen further, offering foreigners an attractive reason for bringing currencies into Japan, despite the 100-percent reserve requirement on free yen deposits.

The reaction in the business community was not very encouraging either. Toshiro Doko, president of the federation of economic organizations (Keidanren), said the government should have cut the discount rate much earlier.

The discount-rate cut in itself will do little to stimulate investment by private industry, an economist at the Bank of Tokyo said.

Central bank governor Teichiro Morinaga said that lowering the discount rate was aimed essentially at promoting a "recovery of domestic business activity and attainment of Japan's balance-of-payments equilibrium." He said despite previous government efforts, economic sluggishness continues and the balance-of-payments and current-account surplus is shrinking.

Finance Minister Tetsuo Miyazawa said the reduction in interest burden on companies will help stabilize employment as well as bring about a revival of business by next month.

Belgium Cuts Rates
BRUSSELS, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Belgium's central bank reduced its key lending rates, the discount and Lombard, to 6 percent from 6.5 percent, effective tomorrow in a move reflecting a high degree of stability of the Belgian franc in the foreign exchange market—especially within the joint European currency float known as the snake.

The bank also reduced rates on one, two and three-month Treasury certificates half a percentage point to 4.75 percent, 6 percent and 6.25 percent.

The measures return the key rates to their levels of late last year. In December, upward pressure on the deutsche mark depressed the Belgian franc, forcing an increase on the lending rates to 9 percent.

Sees Market at Low by Midsummer

Analyst Calls Stock Price Weakness Bullish

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—Ask the average shareholder or broker what he would most like to see in the stock market now and the response probably would be "a rousing rally," or words to that effect.

But John Mendelson, of White Weld & Co., takes the opposite view. Mr. Mendelson, a chartist with one of the better records in Wall Street for calling market turns, sums up his case by declaring: "I'd say weakness in stock prices would be bullish. If there is no rally of any size in the near term, you could have the market hitting its low by midsummer of 1978."

A brisk recovery in stock prices, on the other hand, simply would postpone the timing of the ultimate market bottom in Mr. Mendelson's opinion.

In his own work, the White Weld chartist pays no heed to the economic impact of the coal strike, the weakness of the dollar, the trend of interest rates or the countless other things that so many fundamental analysts worry about. Nor does he try to forecast how far the Dow Jones industrial average will fall before it flattens out.

Mr. Mendelson bases his work on a set of four key indicators. Foremost among these is New York Stock Exchange momentum, or a study of the rate of price and volume change in stocks, with particular emphasis on volume.

"In any moving object, the rate of change

changes before the direction changes," he explains. "This is true of a clock pendulum nearing the end of its swing or an airplane putting down its flaps just as it lands." He believes the same principle is applicable to the stock market.

The problem with the market, as he sees it, is that it has been going down at the same rate of change. "Ideally, I'd look for a period of extended deceleration of at least two months and then a final bang with prices dropping sharply in a brief period," Mr. Mendelson said. "But as it now stands, there has been very little improvement in the technical condition of the market, given the magnitude and the length of its decline."

The result, as he sees it, has been "a gentleman's decline" lacking in a key ingredient—volatility as expressed by selling pressure—that would characterize a final writdown.

But Mr. Mendelson is no diehard purveyor of gloom. In his estimation, stock prices for the last two years have been in a long correction that has not ended, but this exists within the framework of a long-term bull market that began in late 1974. The current "intermediate" decline, he remains confident, ultimately will end and set the stage for a resumption of the bull market that will see new highs for all of the popular stock averages.

The White Weld chartist predicted the upward turn in stock prices in the autumn of 1974 and again in early December 1975, when so many analysts had become bearish. His clients include a number of the

important institutional investors around the country.

What signals does he look for in the other three indicators before there is a turn for the better?

"I want stock-exchange members to lower their high level of short selling. Recently, members accounted for 77 percent of all short selling in Big Board stocks. I'd like to see this figure go down to 65 or 70 percent, which would mean an increase in short selling by the public."

"I want the specialists to go heavily long in their inventory, or investment, accounts, as differentiated from their trading accounts. Our study of specialist inventory positions continues to show very small long positions. Every important low since 1963 has been preceded by large long buying in specialist inventory accounts before the advance began."

"I'd like the financial stocks—a measurement of the stock exchange's financial health relative to its composite index of all listed common issues—to be stronger than the general market for a period of perhaps six to eight weeks."

While Mr. Mendelson shies from predictions on how low the Dow industrials might fall before the market upturn, he will, when pressed, venture a guess in terms of a possible bottom for the Big Board's composite index. His present estimate, by no means set in concrete, calls for a low around 45.

At the 45 level, the composite index would be back approximately to its readings in the autumn of 1975. Recently, this index has been hovering slightly above 49.

OECD Sees U.K. Growth 2.75%, Jobless Rate Stable

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Britain's gross domestic product is expected to increase 2.75 percent this year, with consumer-price increases below 10 percent and unemployment stabilizing at around 6.25 percent, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In its annual survey of the British economy, the 24-nation agency says that the current weak trend in activity should be reversed this year as a result of tax reductions and increased public expenditure.

"Even assuming a continuation of present, relatively tight, policies, all indicators point to a recovery in demand and output which, for the first time since 1973, would be close to that of the potential expansion of the economy," the OECD says.

Wage Trend Uncertain

It warns, however, that there is still uncertainty surrounding the trend of wages, especially in the private sector where there is substantial pressure for increases considerably above the government's 10-percent objective. It predicts a rise of close to 15 percent in average earnings in the private sector, leading to a growth of about 14 percent for the economy as a whole.

The OECD survey says that British manufacturing investment could increase about 13 percent in 1978 following better demand

prospects, relatively low interest rates and last year's considerable improvement in corporate financial positions.

It notes that the figure is well below the 17-percent growth suggested by last summer's surveys, mainly due to large cutbacks in investments by

British Steel Corp. and the chemical sector.

In contrast to last year, all the main domestic demand components are forecast to be relatively buoyant in 1978 and total domestic demand is predicted to rise 3 percent on an annual basis.

Miller Agrees Inflation Main Problem for U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—The chairman of the Federal Reserve said today that he agrees with top Carter administration officials that inflation is the main economic problem for the United States. Bringing it under control, he says, must become the "highest priority," including bringing in resources and talent necessary to create effective policy.

William Miller, speaking before the Senate Budget Committee, also said the effects of inflation and other factors would be a greater loss to the economy than the declining dollar in foreign exchange trading.

However, noting that the dollar's decline has added an estimated 0.75 percentage point to the nation's rate of inflation since September, he offered other possible bridging actions to support the dollar.

Mr. Miller also said President Carter would be well advised to take steps soon to impose restrictions on oil imports, preferably a fee or possibly a quota system.

While he acknowledged that either controlling oil imports or the energy package now pending in Congress would have an adverse impact on inflation, he said the bill is crucial to heading off a continued decline of the dollar and "we cannot delay on this dollar situation."

In some cases, Mr. Miller said, the government has to settle for short-term advisories to get long-term benefits.

Still, he said, it is not anticipated that inflation will be significantly reduced this year, but the Fed's Open Market Committee "believes that the deceleration in monetary expansion implied in the current ranges will contribute to the ultimate achievement of reasonable price stability."

Hard Decisions

The Fed chairman said the fundamental changes needed to combat inflation will not be popular, but it is imperative the country show the courage to make these hard decisions.

Mr. Miller said that intervention in the foreign exchange market is approached with great reluctance and is done only to create some order. He said previous actions by the Fed were "bridging actions" and that without fundamental change in U.S. policy, they will be seen as "only superficial."

Nonetheless, Mr. Miller said some additional bridging actions that could be tried include exchanging securities for foreign currencies, possible gold sales and technical moves that would allow the Treasury to draw on its International Monetary Fund resources.

Stocks Post Narrow Loss

NEW YORK, March 15 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in active trading today, amid growing concern about more inflation and developments in the Middle East.

Analysts pointed out, however, the broader market was performing better than the glamorous and blue-chip sectors, which continue to be under pressure from portfolio adjustments by large institutions.

One factor behind the decline was a prediction by Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller that the dollar's fall since September could add 0.75 percentage point to the U.S. inflation rate.

Prices improved a little in the final hour, following the news from Jerusalem that Israel achieved the objectives of its strike against Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

The Dow Jones industrial average off 5.37 at 3 p.m., closed at 758.58, down 3.98.

Declining issues led gained by about a 110 to 675 advantage. Volume totaled 23.4 million shares down from 24.3 million yesterday.

Actively traded American Telephone & Telegraph was active and gained 1/4 to 61 3/8. The company came in with higher three-month earnings and forecast a good 1978.

Japanese Current Account Seen in \$13-Billion Surplus

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Despite the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar, the Japanese current account surplus has continued to grow and now is expected to total \$13 billion for the Japanese fiscal year 1977. It was learned yesterday.

Until now, Japanese authorities estimated the fiscal 1977 current account surplus at \$11 billion, but new data for April, 1977, through January, 1978, show a running total of \$10 billion, and Japanese government forecasters predict that about \$1.5 billion will be added for each of the final two months of the fiscal year, ending March 31.

The current account measures the trade surplus, less expenditures for services and other costs, such as shipping. Japan's trade surplus now is calculated at about \$18 billion.

Japanese officials are unhappy with the soaring trade and current account surplus trend, which has resulted in enormous pressure on Japan from the United States and Europe to limit its exports and to open its own market to imports.

Japanese officials had anticipated around the turn of the year that there might be a reduction of \$4 billion or \$5 billion in the current account surplus this year. But they now say privately that there may be little if any reduction this year from the \$13-billion level. But American officials are still hopeful that some decline will occur, especially toward the end of this calendar year.

Japanese businessmen and government officials worry that a failure to show substantial progress in reducing the surplus, after

recent long and friendly negotiations, might re-ignite anti-Japanese reaction in the United States.

The Japanese government, which had only a \$3.8-billion current account surplus in fiscal 1976, at first predicted a \$700-million current account deficit for fiscal 1977. That figure was altered to a \$6.5-billion surplus last September, and has moved steadily upward ever since.

OPEC Investing Strategy Changes

LONDON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries placed a smaller amount of their surplus funds in the United States and in the London Euro-currency market last year than they did the year before, according to data in the Bank of England's latest quarterly bulletin.

The bank's estimate for OPEC investment in the United States during 1977 came to \$8.9 billion, down about 25 percent from \$12 billion in 1976.

In the same period, OPEC investment in the London Euro-currency market declined to \$3.4 billion from \$5.8 billion.

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[illegible][illegible]

17%	15	EmpD	1.38	8.9	8	10	15%	15%	15%+ 1/2	48	77%	11%	11%+ 1/2	48	77%	11%	11%+ 1/2
10%	5%	EnnisB	3.36	3.6	8	10	10%	10	10%+ 1/2	48	77%	11%	11%+ 1/2	48	77%	11%	11%+ 1/2
10%	5%	EnnisB	1.88	4.8	8	47	71	92%	92%+ 1/2	48	77%	11%	11%+ 1/2	48	77%	11%	11%+ 1/2

(Continued on next page.)

WEATHER

C			C		
ALGARVE	14	57 Clear	MADRID	15	53 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48 Cloudy	MIAMI	26	78 Sunny
ATLANTA	15	59 Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	18	55 Cloudy
BREMEN	13	50 Clear	MONTREAL	9	52 Cloudy
BROT	16	61 Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37 Rain
CLORADE	15	58 Cloudy	MURKIN	8	46 Clear
COLEN	8	45 Clear	NEW YORK	15	54 Cloudy
ABUSSULE	8	46 Cloudy	NICE	18	64 Clear
BUCKHAREST	15	59 Cloudy	OSLO	-1	25 Snow
BUDAPEST	13	53 Cloudy	PARIS	15	57 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	64 Clear	PRAGUE	10	60 Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43 Rain	ROME	16	61 Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	64 Cloudy	SARAJEVO	14	57 Rain
DUBLIN	8	46 Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-1	25 Snow
EDINBURGH	7	44 Rain	TEHRAN	4	39 Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57 Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	64 Clear
HAMBURG	8	45 Rain	TOKYO	15	61 Cloudy
GENEVA	9	41 Rain	VIENNA	12	53 Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	69 Cloudy	WARSAW	10	59 Cloudy
HONOLULU	17	64 Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	57 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	68 Clear	ZURICH	7	44 Cloudy
LISBON	14	57 Cloudy			
LONDON	15	59 Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	17	62 Sunny			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canadian at 1700 GMT other at 1800 GMT.)

March 15, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IET. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

March 15, 1973

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[illegible]

I CALLED HIM LAST NIGHT, MARCIE... I CALLED CHUCK, AND I ASKED HIM IF HE LOVES ME...

THAT STUPID CHUCK!! HE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW WHAT TO SAY!

I THOUGHT TALKING TO HIM ON THE PHONE WOULD HELP...

SOMETIMES, IF YOU TALK TO SOMEONE ON THE PHONE LONG ENOUGH, THEY'LL FORGET YOU HAVE A BIG NOSE!

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HONEY, DO YOU HAVE CHANGE FOR A DOLLAR?

FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, BLONDE!! I'M TAKING A BATH—I DON'T EVEN HAVE MY PANTS ON!

I'M SORRY, DEAR—I WASN'T THINKING EITHER!

YOUNG KIMBONG

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I.B.M. IS DOWN FOUR POINTS!

I NEED A DRINK!

I DIDN'T KNOW THE GENERAL OWNED ANY STOCKS

HE DOESN'T

HE JUST LOOKS FOR EXCUSES

LOOKS LIKE RAIN

THAT CALLS FOR A DOUBLE

IF YOU'RE DEFINITELY LEAVIN' I'LL GO AND GET YOU A TAXI!

I DON'T EITHER - BUT I'LL PAY

I DUNNO WHAT THEY CHARGE THESE DAYS

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE PRICE, YOU CAN'T HAVE SECOND THOUGHTS, CAN YER?

TAXI!!

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THIS IS MY PLAN TO ATTACK THE HUNS.

PLAN B

WHAT IF IT FAILS?

NO SWEAT, WE STILL GOT 24 LETTERS LEFT.

PLAN B

3-16

THAT'S THE DOORBELL! IT MUST BE DR. ADAM!

OH, HELLO, CHET!

THOUGHT I'D STOP BY AND BRING SOMETHING TO WARM UP YOUR VOW HOME, BILLY!

HEY, I SEE YOU ALREADY GOT A HOUSE- WARMER!

HOW YOU DOING, BETSY? WILL YOU HAVE A LITTLE DRINK?

NO THANKS!

I'M GLAD I SENT WIGGERS WITH MA AND JOE. HE'LL LET US KNOW IF THEY GET INTO ANY TROUBLE, DESMOND.

BUT TROUBLE ALREADY LOOMS.

WHO YOU DRIVING, CHUBBY?

THE NAME IS WIGGERS, SR., AND THE IDENTITY OF MY PASSENGERS IS THEIR BUSINESS.

ANSWER THE QUESTION, WIGGLE!

THEY ARE MADAME CASINO AND JOSEPHUS-RMIFRE...

END 3-16

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAASI
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UNPER

○ □ □ □ ○ □ □

DRIHNE

○ ○ □ □ □ ○ □ □

SATECK

□ □ □ ○ □ □ □ ○ □ □

EVEN THE MOST TRUTHFUL WITNESS WILL LIE UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRUSH HOUSE APIECE BELFRY
 Answer: What fur do you get from a skunk?—
 AS "FUR" AS POSSIBLE!

"Registered at a newspaper at the Post Office"

FATS WALLER

*By Maurice Waller and Anthony Calabrese. Foreword by
Michael Lipkin. Schirmer. 235 pp. Illustrated. \$12.95.*

FATS WALLER

His Life and Times

By Joel Vance. Contemporary. 179 pp. Illustrated. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Tom Buckley

EDWARD and Adeline Waller came to New York from Bermuda Hundred in Tidewater, Va. in 1868. Slavery times were more recent then than World War II is now. Millions of immigrants from Europe were arriving in the same period. They all sought the same thing. That was an escape from the worst of the disabilities imposed by social class, race, religion and nationalism. The energy of all these people was in the hard-working people and their children made New York all too briefly, the wonder of the world.

The Wallers, both only 16, settled on Waverly Place, which was then in a black neighborhood. Edward Waller found work in a stable. Before long, he owned a horse and wagon, the beginnings of a modestly prosperous haulage business. His wife bore him 11 children. Nine survived to adulthood. The seventh, born in 1894, was named Thomas. By the time he was in his early teens and approaching his full growth of close to 6 feet and a weight that seldom dropped below 275 pounds, no one but his parents called him anything but Fats.

tell his parents, knowing they regarded movies as one of the Devil's own pastimes.

At 16, shortly after his mother's death (a loss, both books say, he mourned throughout his life), he began studying with James Johnson, the acknowledged king of Harlem's jazz pianists and the composer of "Charleston," the hotcha theme song of the 1920s. Being he made comparatively few recordings and virtually stopped performing in his early '40s to devote himself to serious composition, Johnson has seldom received the attention he merits from jazz historians. He and Jelly Roll Morton were the most important of the generation of pianists that followed Scott Joplin and that opened early ragtime to mass appeal, and Johnson may have been the more influential.

Morton was born in New Orleans in 1886. His playing and his marvelous singing were languorous, subtle, sensual. It was a music of dark, suggestive pauses, of moss-hung bayous, of French Quarter fancy houses. Johnson was born in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1891, and grew up

The Wallers were strict church people. When the Abyssinian Baptist church where they worshipped was in the city of New York, they followed it again, when, at about the time Fats was born, it moved to Harlem. The landlords there, having failed to attract tenants to their new apartment buildings, made them available to blacks.

Fats began playing the piano, Maurice Waller, who is his son, says, when he was 6, in the apart-

Waller made his first recordings in 1922, for what used to be called the "race" market. At all, according to the listing in the Walter-Calebrese book, he made 550 of the old 78 r.p.m. sides. He also published 150 compositions. His first big hit was "Squeeze Me," with lyrics by Clarence Williams, in 1924. It was a reworking of "The Day on the Boat," a risqué song that has long been a favorite at Harlem rent parties. Among Waller's other evergreens are "Ain't No Behavin'," "Romeyke Rose," "Black and Blue," of which Louis Armstrong made a classic recording, all with lyrics by Andy Razaf, and "I've Got a

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GISEL	DANIEL	BUTY
JOHN	ALEXANDER	WILLIAM
USED	RITEN	OGLE
PETRODUS	ACQUALLY	
CARNEY	EDS	EMERALD
ALLIANCE	AREO	AVEC
JOHN	FIRST	ROSBA
JOHN	DAVID	JOHN
ADAMANT	FOUNDER	
RED	GOES	
HENRY	MARGARET	

Telling Him Failing," for which Billy Rose was one of the lyricists.

By 1931, Fats was appearing on radio. In 1934, William Paley, then as now head of the Columbia Broadcasting System, heard him playing at a Park Avenue party for George Gershwin and signed him up for frequent broadcasts. In the same year, Waller formed the five-man group that backed him for the rest of his career.

Tom Buckley is on the staff
of The New York Times.

—By Alan Truscott

On the disgraced deal, North followed the standard procedure with such hands, opening with two clubs, strong and artistic, and then jumping to four no-trump. This indicated a balanced hand with more than enough strength to confront for game, and South thought that he was playing strength just as he bid six diamonds. North decided to try the grand slam, which proved to be an excellent guess.

With a normal diamond division, seven diamonds would have many chances. South can take all dummy's winners outside the heart suit, ruff a spade and run his

his crumps. Apart from the obvious chance of a three-three split, he will succeed with a squeeze if either defender has heart length and the club king or if West has heart length and the spade king. His total chance is close to .80 per cent.

West made the sneaky lead of the club eight, judging that the

WEST

♠ J
♥ 10 5
♦ —
♣ K

EAS

♠ —
♥ J 9
♦ J 8
♣ —

NORTH (D)

♠ A 10

WEST EAST SOUTH
 ♠ J97643 ♠ K82 ♠ 87
 ♥ 1052 ♥ J96 ♦ Q10

*K554 ♦J845
 ♦852
 SOUTH
 ♦5
 ♦873
 ♦Q1897432
 ♦Q1897432

North	East	South	West
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
7 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club eight.

هكذا امة الامم

More Protection for Quarterbacks

NFL Changes Rules to Add Scoring

By Dave Brady

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 15 (UPI).—Radical changes in some rules were voted yesterday to pull National Football League games out of a scoring slump.

The recommendations by the competition committee that were adopted by the club owners constituted an idea whose time had come, judging by the statistics.

Scoring last season was at the lowest rate since 1942, at 34.4 total points a game.

Recognizing that football is entertainment being sold to the fans at musical comedy prices and to the three television networks for a half-billion dollars over the next four years, the owners took surprisingly forthright positions:

• They voted to liberalize pass

blocking, both to encourage that phase of the game and to further protect the quarterbacks by giving them more time to throw.

• Bump-and-run was virtually made ineffective with a change that will restrict defenders from checking or jamming receivers five yards beyond the line of scrimmage.

• The ban on the "double

touch" by pass receivers was eliminated.

• A seventh official was voted to cover deep pass patterns and to free others to observe fumbles. He will be called a "side judge."

• Steps were taken to reduce or eliminate "hitting and taunting" that may lead to fights, by including them under penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct. It is intended to ban spiking the ball when this clearly is meant to irritate the defenders.

Rozelle in Favor
Commissioner Pete Rozelle, whose responsibility it is to keep the sport appealing to the fans and the networks, spoke in behalf of the changes.

While the new rule banning taunting will eliminate some colorful demonstrations by players, it will not apply to such notable performers in the end zone as kick returner-wide receiver Bill (White Shoes) Johnson of the Houston Oilers and linebacker Tim Henderson of the Dallas Cowboys.

Rozelle explained that Johnson specifically was exempted from the rule so that he may do his spaghetti-legged dance after a score. The same applies to Henderson's doing a backward dunk of the ball over the cross bar.

In other cases, game officials will have to determine whether the happy dancer is "celebrating" or venting his revenge on a peppy defender.

"The problem is that those things trigger fights," Rozelle said. "Lippy players will be given a warning and then penalized if their taunting becomes flagrant."

Playoff Controversy

The change permitting two offensive players to touch the same pass without an intervening touch by a defensive player is designed to remove conditions that previously resulted in classic controversies.

The most renowned case was the so-called "Immaculate Reception" by Franco Harris of the Pittsburgh Steelers that resulted in a touchdown that defeated the Oakland Raiders in a playoff game.

The Raiders contended that a defender did not touch the ball between the time it was touched by the primary receiver and bounced into Harris's hands.

Two offensive players set in meetings of the competition committee, wide receiver Gene Washington of the San Francisco 49ers and guard Gene Upshaw of the Oakland Raiders.

Washington said of the new interpretation of the bump-and-run defense: "It will be a hell of an aid. I'll take my chances in the first five yards."

Evert Is Extended In Return to Circuit

BOSTON, March 15 (AP).—Chris Evert survived a scare from Joanne Russell and made a triumphant return to the professional tennis circuit last night, 6-4, 6-3, in an opening round of a tournament here.

Evert, returning from an extended vacation from competition, was pummeled to the limit by Russell. The two players in women's tennis, Evert last appeared in November in the Wimbledon Cup competition against Britain, beating Sue Barker.

Evert, returning from an extended vacation from competition, was pummeled to the limit by Russell. The two players in women's tennis, Evert last appeared in November in the Wimbledon Cup competition against Britain, beating Sue Barker.

Angela, 7-2, with the help of a two-run double by Jerry Tabb in a four-run sixth inning.

Dwight Gooden's three-run homer in the second inning carried the Boston Red Sox to a 3-1 triumph over the Toronto Blue Jays during which former Yankee Mike Tolan allowed only two hits in four innings.

Wayne Nardengen's three-run homer led the Chicago White Sox to a 7-6 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates and Barry Bonnell drove in two runs in a five-run first inning against Ken Holtzman as the Atlanta Braves routed the New York Yankees, 11-1.

The Cleveland Indians topped the San Diego Padres, 15-5, with the help of four straight innings by starter Don Hood. Andre Thornton had three hits and drove in four runs for the Indians.

The Oakland A's won their first game of the exhibition season when they downed the California

of self-perpetuating committees difficult to change.

Focus on Policing
Fuzak, the Michigan State faculty adviser for athletics, was the first witness on the fourth day of hearings on the NCAA before the House subcommittee on oversight and investigations. The subcommittee is concentrating on the policing practices of the nation's major college athletic governing body.

Fuzak told the subcommittee that Michigan State and an athlete there were punished because the athlete, who missed a bus home for Thanksgiving vacation, accepted a ride part way to his home from a coach. This violates NCAA rules for free transportation of athletes.

He also said that while he served on the NCAA council (1971-74), he and one other member of the 18-man body tried to convince the other members that changes

Onward and Upward With Franklin Jacobs

By Samuel Abi

MILAN, March 15 (UPI).—Franklin Jacobs, the once and perhaps future king of the indoor high jumpers, is a showman, so it was foreordained that he should wow the Italians, most of whom are themselves always on stage.

When the four high jumpers entered the Sports Palace here last night for the Europe-U.S. all-star indoor track and field meet, the loudest applause went to Jacobs, for another good reason. He was the biggest, almost the only star on an otherwise low-voltage U.S. team.

In January, Jacobs became an international name in track by jumping 7 feet 7 1/4 inches for an indoor record in only his second year of participation in the sport. The record didn't last long, being broken here Sunday night by Vladimir Yashchenko, even as Jacobs was preparing to fly to Milan to jump against the Russian last night.

But Yashchenko was said to be too tired, after his jumping and other high life, to compete, so Jacobs was all the 11,000 spectators had.

Onto the Pod

He made sure it was more than enough, even before he won the jump at 7 feet 5 inches. On his first warm-up, Jacobs ran at the bar with his graceful stride, but then passed under it, leaping instead onto the foam-rubber landing pad.

Groans of frustrated pleasure came from the crowd, which had just watched the three other jumpers clear the bar on their first warm-ups.

Jacobs walked back to his starting point, waited for his turn, hunkered down in concentration, hopped to the bar and again leaped under it. The groans grew louder, but the fans realized he was toying with them.

Finally, on his third warm-up, Jacobs went over easily and the house broke into cheers, as if he had done something rare and wondrous. Jacobs acknowledged the ovation by raising an arm with a flat clenched in triumph. It seems safe to say that nobody enjoyed his performance more than he did.

He Had a Dream

"You have a dream as a kid to become somebody very important in athletics," Jacobs said the day before at a news conference in which he charmed the press as easily as he did



THE WINNING JUMP—Franklin Jacobs clears 7 feet 5 inches at the meet in Milan.

the crowd at the Sports Palace. He was tired, he told a reporter before the news conference. "I haven't slept since Saturday night. I hope it doesn't affect me during the meet, but I'm not making any excuses."

He completed Saturday night in Detroit, winning his event in the NCAA championships, then flew to New York and on to Milan, arriving late Monday morning.

Soon after he reached his hotel he was back aboard a bus on his way to a workout. He tried to doze on the bus, but the first time he opened his eyes, there was a reporter who wanted to talk about Franklin Jacobs, a subject he finds—in an ingenious winning way—irresistible. So he dozed no more.

He talked about growing up poor in Paterson, N.J., and about his only sport then, basketball. "I always wanted to be a basketball player, I still do today," he said. "I probably shouldn't be saying this, but I've got a couple of pro offers for after the Olympics in 1980."

"There's no basketball here," he said. "In case I got hurt. After that, though, I'm going back to it."

"What position did I play? With my height, there was

nothing I could be but a guard. But I can do it all, pass, shoot and rebound. And dunk. I'm the only 5' 8" player I ever heard of who can dunk."

Jacobs makes a cult of his size, even knowing it in meters, which is almost unheard of among Americans, and he is renowned for being able to leap almost 2 feet above his height. He is the shortest of the top high jumpers to be sure, but he appears to be taller than 5 feet 8 inches, especially when he is standing next to somebody that tall. Perhaps, at the age of 20, he is still growing.

The story of his success has been told often now: his ability to dunk caused his high school basketball coach to suggest that he go out for track in his senior year. "The first day," Jacobs said, "I went 6' 1" and I managed to go 6' 8" at the end of the season, which is pretty good for high school."

Because of this he received some college scholarship offers and chose Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, N.J., where he is now a sophomore. He said he liked everything about the school, especially the sports program and the business courses, his major.

The business of Franklin

Jacobs is business, as Calvin Coolidge once said of a somewhat grayer power, the United States. On the bus back from the workout, he again stopped trying to doze when a woman high jumper began to talk to him about club affiliations and other financial matters.

Jacobs was full of details about a track club he is helping to form and what the club would do for him. That is also his attitude toward high jumping itself.

"I'm doing it for what it will do for me, make Franklin Jacobs known," he said. "It will help me in business after college, help me get a good job with a company that will want to employ me because of my name."

Later, at the news conference, he repeated this when asked by an Italian reporter why he high jumped. "The reporter was entranced by the answer and, to prove it, asked the question again, framing it just the way everybody in the room knew he was framing the lead of his story about Jacobs."

The reporter said, "Franklin," that going high in the high jump means going high in life."

"I certainly hope so," Franklin Jacobs said sincerely.

European Indoor Track Champions Rout Team From U.S.

MILAN, March 14 (UPI).—The European indoor track and field champions overwhelmed a U.S. team here tonight, winning 18 of 21 events.

In points, this translated into 189 for Europe, 75 for the United States on the basis of 5 points for first place, 3 for second, 2 for third and one for fourth.

So outgunned was the U.S. team that it did not manage to achieve a second place in the four-man events until the fourth final of the night. The first U.S. victory came in the eighth final.

As a minor solace, the Americans set four national records, but all in races rarely run at home. In all, it was a dash performance by the team selected from the Amateur Athletic Union championships last month, but not much worse than was expected here when injuries and a late arrival in Milan left the team below strength.

The U.S. winners were Vesco Bradley in the men's long jump at 25 feet 8 inches, Franklin Jacobs in the men's high jump—an event in which Vladimir Yashchenko of the Soviet Union decided not to compete at 7 feet 5 inches, Herman Fraser in the men's 400 meters in 46.48 seconds, Al Feuerbach in the men's shot put at 66 feet 10 and three quarter inches and the men's 4-by-400 meter relay in 3:08.9.

The winning relay team was composed of Fraser, Mike Shine, Robert Taylor and Kevin Price. The other bright spot for the U.S. side was the second-place triple jump by Ron Livers, who went 55 feet 4 and a half inches, an inch beyond his previous best. The event was won by Anatoli Piskunov of the Soviet Union in 55 feet 7 and a quarter inches.

European Victors

Other male winners for the European side were Vladimir Trofimov of the Soviet Union in

the pole vault at 18 feet 1 and a half inches, Thomas Munkelt of East Germany in the 60-meter hurdles in 7.55 seconds, Roger Milham of France in the 800 meters in 1:48.9, Jurgen Straub of East Germany in the 1,500 meters in 3:39.1 and Eddy Bevilacqua of Belgium in the 3,000 meters in 7:49.5. For the women, Linda Haglund of Sweden won the 60-meter dash in 7.19, Marina

Sidorova of the Soviet Union won the 400 meters in 53.01, Johanna Klier of East Germany won the 60-meter hurdles in 7.94, Ulrike Bruns of East Germany won the 800 meters in 2:05.7 and Diana Silas of Romania won the 1,500 meters in 4:05.4.

In women's field events, Helena Fibingerova of Czechoslovakia won the shot put at 68 feet 2 and a half inches, nearly

North Carolina State, Rutgers And Georgetown Gain in NIT

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—North Carolina State out-rebounded Detroit, 64-33, in an 84-77 victory last night that advanced the Wolfpack to Sunday's NIT semifinals in New York against Georgetown.

Kendall Finner scored 18 points and Charles Whitney added 17. North Carolina State shut down Detroit's high-scoring offense.

Detroit, which has averaged 85 points a game, was hampered by the Wolfpack's aggressive defense. The Titans hit only 41.9 per cent of their shots from the floor. Finner, 6-foot-8 junior, had 21 rebounds and Whitney 14.

In other second-round National Invitational Tournament games, Rutgers beat Indiana State, 37-26, and Georgetown beat Dayton, 71-62.

Center James Bailey hit a 15-foot jump shot with 15 seconds left to send Rutgers into the semifinals. Rutgers will meet the

winner of tonight's Texas-Nevada game.

Larry Bird, Indiana State's all-American forward, led the scorers with 23 points and guard Harry Morgan added 18 for the Hoosiers. Abdul Anderson led Rutgers with 16 points and Bailey had 13.

Georgetown, backed by 18 points from both Ed Hopkins and Steve Martin, led, 29-23, at the half. Then Georgetown went ahead by five points in the second half on the strength of six straight points by Al Dutch and Mike Riley. Hopkins and Martin gave the Hoyas rebounding strength under the offensive boards as the team pulled away.

Georgetown's defense was

led by five points in the second half on the strength of six straight points by Al Dutch and Mike Riley. Hopkins and Martin gave the Hoyas rebounding strength under the offensive boards as the team pulled away.

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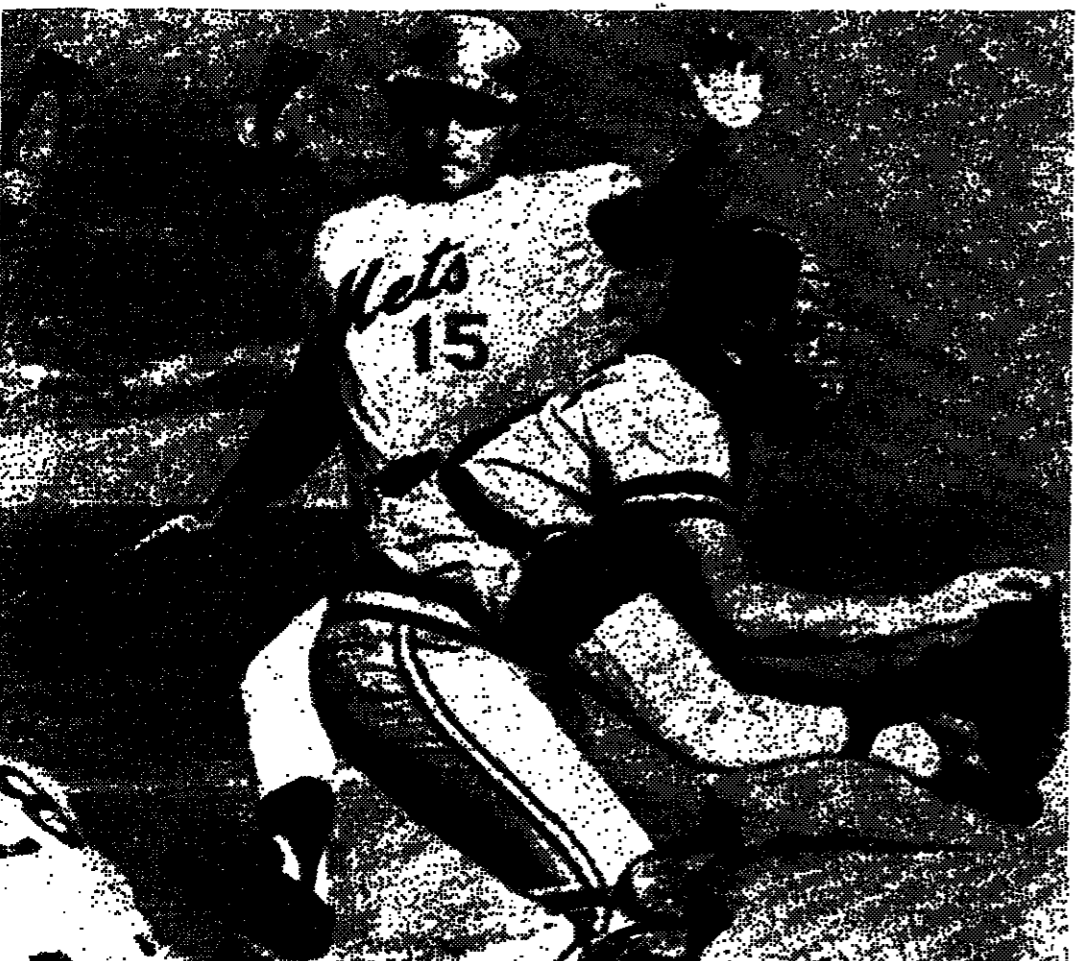
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THE ONLY RUN—Butch Benton of the New York Mets slides across the plate with the run that beat the Minnesota Twins, 1-0. Glen Borgmann waits for the throw.

Spring Training

Foster's 3 Home Runs Barely Enough for Reds' Victory

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—George Foster of the Cincinnati Reds is ready to hear the cry to play ball.

The National League's most valuable player in 1977, Foster is regarded as a possible threat to Hank Wilson's league mark of 55 homers in one season or even Roger Maris's major league mark of 61.

Foster's 1977 credentials—a .320 batting average, 52 homers and 149 runs batted in—support the belief that he could do it. He's always been a fast starter and showed yesterday that he's ready with three homers and a double in the Reds' 11-10 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Foster homered in the second inning, doubled home another run during a two-run fourth, hit his second homer in the fifth and his third in the seventh. For all his slugging, however, a two-run homer by Mike Lum in the ninth inning gave the Reds their winning margin after the Cardinals took a 10-9 lead with six runs in their half of the inning.

In Other Action

Baltimore on the dirt and cactus cactus.

Mark Fidrych, the rookie sensation of 1976 who was sidelined much of last season, allowed

three hits and one run in three innings as the Detroit Tigers defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 8-3.

A walk to Ron Hodges and Bruce Bozeler's triple in the eighth inning gave the New York Mets a 1-0 triumph over the Minnesota Twins.

Frazier to Return

To Ring in Month

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—Joe Frazier will begin his comeback attempt April 29.

The 34-year-old former world heavyweight champion, who retired in June 1976, after being knocked out for the second time by Foreman, will face Kalle Kneozte in a scheduled 10-round contest in Las Vegas. Another fight originally scheduled in South Africa has been dropped.

Kneozte is the South African policeman who knocked out Duane Bobick, the challenger Frazier managed, in the third round Feb. 4 in Johannesburg.

Frazier, who is black, will earn \$420,000, plus expenses of 10 persons at Las Vegas, against Kneozte. The South African, who is white, will earn \$150,000, plus round-trip expenses from Johannesburg.

Both Fuzak and Holmes said they felt the NCAA had even made some strides toward clamping the system, although Holmes described the organization's hierarchy as an "inbred" structure

of self-perpetuating committees difficult to change.

Fuzak, the Michigan State faculty adviser for athletics, was the first witness on the fourth day of hearings on the NCAA before the House subcommittee on oversight and investigations. The subcommittee is concentrating on the policing practices of the nation's major college athletic governing body.

Fuzak told the subcommittee that Michigan State and an athlete there were punished because the athlete, who missed a bus home for Thanksgiving vacation, accepted a ride part way to his home from a coach. This violates NCAA rules for free transportation of athletes.

He also said that while he served on the NCAA council (1971-74), he and one other member of the 18-man body tried to convince the other members that changes

were needed. He said they failed.

Holmes also described as failures his attempts when he went to the council to make some changes in NCAA enforcement practices.

Both witnesses said the enforcement procedure should be changed to allow the accused athlete, coach or institution to see the evidence. Many witnesses, including Fuzak and Holmes, have testified that the NCAA does not permit the accused to face accusers or see all the evidence against him.

Holmes said his Missouri Valley Conference permits its members to see all evidence and to face accusers when the conference is taking action in an infractions case.

Asked if the NCAA investigators intimidate college student-athletes, when searching for information in a case, Holmes said, "Intimidate, yes, but not blatant intimidation."

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22. Your U.S. Customers

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.



Art Buchwald

The Rites of Spring

WASHINGTON—"I saw my first robin the other day—it was dead."

This sentence has been in my typewriter for two weeks. I was hoping that, like winter, it would go away. But it wouldn't. I read it to my secretary, Jeanne, who told me it would be a mistake to use it. She said I'd only be contributing to the depression the country is already in because of the weather.

"You should write about spring," she told me.

"What's spring?" I asked her.

"You know, when the buds show up on the trees and the grass turns green, and people throw off their overcoats and start making their lawns."

"I think I remember it," I said. "I saw that the time when windows are opened and girls and boys fall in love, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

"And birds sing," she said, "and dogs bark, and children day-dream, and they pick up the garbage on the days they're supposed to."

"It's coming back to me," I said excitedly as I sat at the typewriter. "I can almost smell it, I can smell... wait... I can smell cherry blossoms."

"Of course you can, and you also can smell roses and hyacinths and clover."

"Clover," I cried. "How could I have forgotten the smell of clover?"

"It's been a long time," she said. "Anyone who has lived through this winter would have forgotten the smell of clover."

"Quiet," I said, playing my fingers across the typewriter. "I think I hear the sound of a babbling brook."

"You do, you do," she said. "It is a babbling brook beside a waterfall."

"Are my ears deceiving me? Is that the buzz of a bee?"

"Of course it's a bee. A beautiful honeybee alighting on a flower. Close your eyes for a moment and think back, back."

"It's so hazy. How far back should I go?"

"Go back to last April."

"I can't go back that far. There's too much slush and ice."

"Concentrate. Concentrate on last April."

"The ice and slush are melting. Yes, I see a bush."

"What kind of bush?"

"A lilac bush—a white lilac bush."

"Write it down before you forget it."

"I typed it out. Then I said, 'There's dew on the bushes. Silver droplets of fresh morning dew.'"

"Are the dogwoods in bloom?" she asked me.

"What color are dogwoods?"

"White, pink and red. Don't forget the dandelions."

"It's all there. It's coming back to me. I see virgin forests wearing their new spring colors. And over there is a host of daffodils."

"That's spring," Jeanne said. "You haven't lost it. You've still got it in your breast."

"There's more," I told her. "I see girls in skirts and blouses struggling in high heels and silk stockings along the nation's byways."

"That's just, but it's also spring," she said.

"Can I write it down?" I begged.

"Yes," she said, "because it goes with spring."

"I finally opened my eyes and looked out the window. Wet globes of snow were falling outside, and the cold wind was whipping them around in a whirling dervish."

"It was Washington's tenth snowfall of the year."

"The spell was broken. I ripped out the paper from my machine, put it in a fresh piece and started out all over again. The first sentence came out automatically."

"I saw my first robin today—it was dead."



Buchwald

MARY BLUME

Opera Designer Has Sets, Will Travel

PARIS (REUTERS).—The Paris Opera's much heralded first production of Monteverdi's "Coronation of Poppea" this week-end features an all-star cast from all points of the globe. But if everyone knows that opera is the most international of arts, they are not necessarily aware that the sets may be as well traveled as the stars.

The sets for "Poppea," for example, were originally designed by Russian-born, Berlin-based Mrs. Maximovna for the San Francisco Opera. San Francisco shipped them to Paris, where some steps were added because of the stage's huge size and steep rake. Then the sets go back to San Francisco to be used again. "But," says Mrs. Maximovna, "Paris will keep its steps because the sets come back here in January, 1979."

As well traveled as her designs, Mrs. Maximovna has worked for opera houses from Buenos Aires to Milan. In Germany alone she estimates that she has done 50 productions for the director of "Poppea," Gunther Rennert. "Often I would do 15 or 20 a year, traveling around," she says. Her "Cost Fan Tutte" at Salzburg is still talked of; she has worked at the Metropolitan ("Why did they bear the old one down?"), at Covent Garden, and on Glyndebourne's ravishing, but tiny stage, where she did a "Fidelio."

"Perhaps it is the smallest 'Fidelio' that has ever been seen," she says.

Hundreds of Ways

Mrs. Maximovna says she has done "The Marriage of Figaro" most often. "Also 'Don Giovanni.' I don't count. Anyway, each time it is different, there are hundreds of ways to do an opera." She has also designed contemporary operas by Elton John and Darius Milhaud, and did Britten's "Death in Venice" for the Metropolitan. "I was asked to do Wagner—perhaps because I wasn't German enough," she says.

Wagner is not, in any case, her cup of tea. At home she plays "Mozart, Mozart and Mozart. Also Strauss and Chopin. When I was a child, my mother and all the sisters of my mother played Chopin. For me, that is Russia."

Tell, with delicate, porcelain coloring and a formidable residence, Mrs. Maximovna went to the opera at the Maximsky in St. Petersburg as a child and was enchanted. "I never dreamed I would work for that," she was most touched by an opera



Ita Maximovna

called "Dutrovsky." No one knows it here, but there is an aria in the second act...

Emigrés after the revolution, what was left of the family went to Switzerland and Germany. Young Ita studied painting in Berlin and in Paris with Marie Laurencin, whom she liked, appreciating her disconcerting with someone else's comment, "They once asked Marie Laurencin. The only nice thing they could think to say was, she has so much grace."

In Europe, the set designer of an opera also does the lighting and usually the costumes. Although most designers are men, Mrs. Maximovna thinks it an ideal profession for women "because you have to understand what the director wants and then go your own way with diplomacy."

After Theater

She came to opera after having worked as a theater designer. "Theater is limited by the word while opera is international. Music goes everywhere."

She started in the theater dramatically. One day, in the terrible period just after World War II, she saw Russian troops about to shoot some Germans they had lined up against a wall in Berlin. Among them she recognized a friend, Karl-Heinz

Martin, the general manager, or general intendant, of the People's Theater.

Mrs. Maximovna asked the soldiers in Russian why they were shooting Martin. "Because he is a military man, a general," they said. She bristled, then they off. got Martin released and they spent three happy years together until his death. "He taught me everything about the theater. After the did I never wanted to work in the theater again." Then she was offered three months in New York. "That saved my life," she says.

If her sets have great elegance, Mrs. Maximovna has always been fascinated by mobility and decay, seeing in decay a manifestation of nature at its richest. When she arrived in New York in 1949, it was the start of a new kind of theater. "There were the plays of Tennessee Williams," she says, "which I like. You can do so much with decay in the theater. And Jo Mielzner's sets—he did decay on a pedestal."

She returned to Berlin just as American plays were coming to Germany and refugee directors were returning from the U.S. Because of her New York experience, her career zoomed. Then, after seven years in the theater, she switched to opera.

Although Julius Biedel, the artistic director of the New York City Opera and conductor of the Paris "Coronation of Poppea," has asked her to work for his company, she swears that she is giving up opera and will concentrate on painting.

'Older Generation'

"Now I have become the older generation. I think it's time to stop and to start painting and be independent. In opera, you are dependent—the man who is raising the curtain can tell me. I think it's time to do something else."

Outside the window of her Berlin flat is the Teufelsberg, or devil's mountain, built from rubble and rubble. "I have painted it 10 times, how it grows," she says. She is fascinated by walls—"Nature does wonderful pictures on walls," and recently painted a series of houses in the remote reaches of Long Island in New York. "I found houses from the 18th century. You cannot imagine, no one knows them, they are dying there in beauty."

"Poppea" is to be her swan song, it is a fine way to go. "The music is marvelous and I love the end," Mrs. Maximovna says. "After all the gold and decor, it becomes very quiet and simple. Amazingly quiet and with big masses and a chorus. Here the last music is only the two lovers coming together. That's just marvelous."

U.S. Apostrophe Advocates PEOPLE: Lose Battle of 'Pikes'

Protectors of the integrity of the Apostrophe in Colorado, led by a state senator, William Comer, have suffered a crushing defeat. The legislature approved the renaming of El Paso Community College to Pike's Peak Community College over the vociferous objections of Comer, a junior high school teacher, who had won support for his proposal of good grammar from people in 33 states. But Comer's colleagues decided that rotten grammar or not, the word "Pikes" without the apostrophe was common usage in Colorado—it was used in designating the peak first sighted by Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806.



Sir Georg Solti

For the first time since he fled his country in 1939, Sir Georg Solti is back in Hungary for a concert tour. He said on arriving in Budapest that he would donate his \$10,000 fee to Hungarian music students. Sir Georg studied at the Budapest Liszt Academy with composers Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly, and he wants his fee for conducting two performances of the Vienna Philharmonic to go to students from the academy. "The money will allow them to continue their studies in Paris, London or New York."

...

Jean Rook, writing in London's Daily Express, has castigated Princess Anne for what she described as "arrogance, moroseness and increasing unpopularity with the public, whom she thinks to be wrong in riding boots." She's a 28-year-old wife and mother, the columnist wrote, "and it's time she grew up; before she becomes set, in her unpleasant little ways of brushing off even scolding remarks and making cutting remarks even to innocent bystanders."

Anne, who has an allowance of \$20,000 (\$27,500) a year, reportedly snapped at demonstrators protesting her attendance at a fox hunt on Sunday. "Who is paying you to do this?" she was reported as saying to one protester, who replied, "No one—we are paying you." "I don't want to be harassed by half the

population," the princess said before stalking off.

In Peoria, Ill., Diana Ankle says she was driving home for lunch when "slowly coming right at me was another car with a naked man sitting on the hood. At first I thought the guy had found a new way of streaking. Then I saw he was arguing with a woman inside the car. The approaching car hit me and we locked bumpers. The naked guy jumped off and started running around the car, trying to get inside to the woman who apparently had locked all the doors. The woman put her car in reverse and was trying to back up. I yelled at the naked guy to make her stop, she might pull a fender off my car. Finally, the guy broke a window, reached inside and opened the door and dragged the woman out," Miss Ankle said. "She picked her up and carried her away kicking down the street."

"The incident happened when Miss Ankle was half a block from her home. She said that the man and woman also lived nearby. When she got home she called the police, who said they found Robert Corrier, 24, and his girlfriend, Raynell Willis, 22, locked in a bathroom of his apartment. Police said Corrier was locked on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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